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ABSTRACT

The Rural Manpower Service Section of the Louisiana State Department of Employment Security, responsible for providing services to agricultural and rural nonagricultural populations, implemented the Secretary of Labor's 13-Point Program. Providing manpower services to migrants, rural residents, and employers was emphasized. During 1973, 105.8 positions were allocated to the Rural Manpower Service programs. The program objectives intended to: (1) improve the quality and increase the quantity of permanent placements in agricultural and rural industries; (2) inform agricultural rural residents about various agency sponsored training programs; (3) provide services in application taking, counseling, testing, and referral to other supportive programs in governmental or private agencies; and (4) gather, interpret, and disseminate agricultural and rural labor market information. Topics in this 1973 annual report are: economic developments; employment and unemployment trends; services for rural people; programs and activities for farmworkers; and community development and public relations activities. Tabular data is given for farm placement operations; day-haul activities; composition of interstate farm migrant groups; interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities; organization chart; comparison of rural and State labor force; and seasonal employment averages for selected fruits and vegetables for four quarters. (NQ)

ED 092285

LOUISIANA

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

MA 5-79

1973

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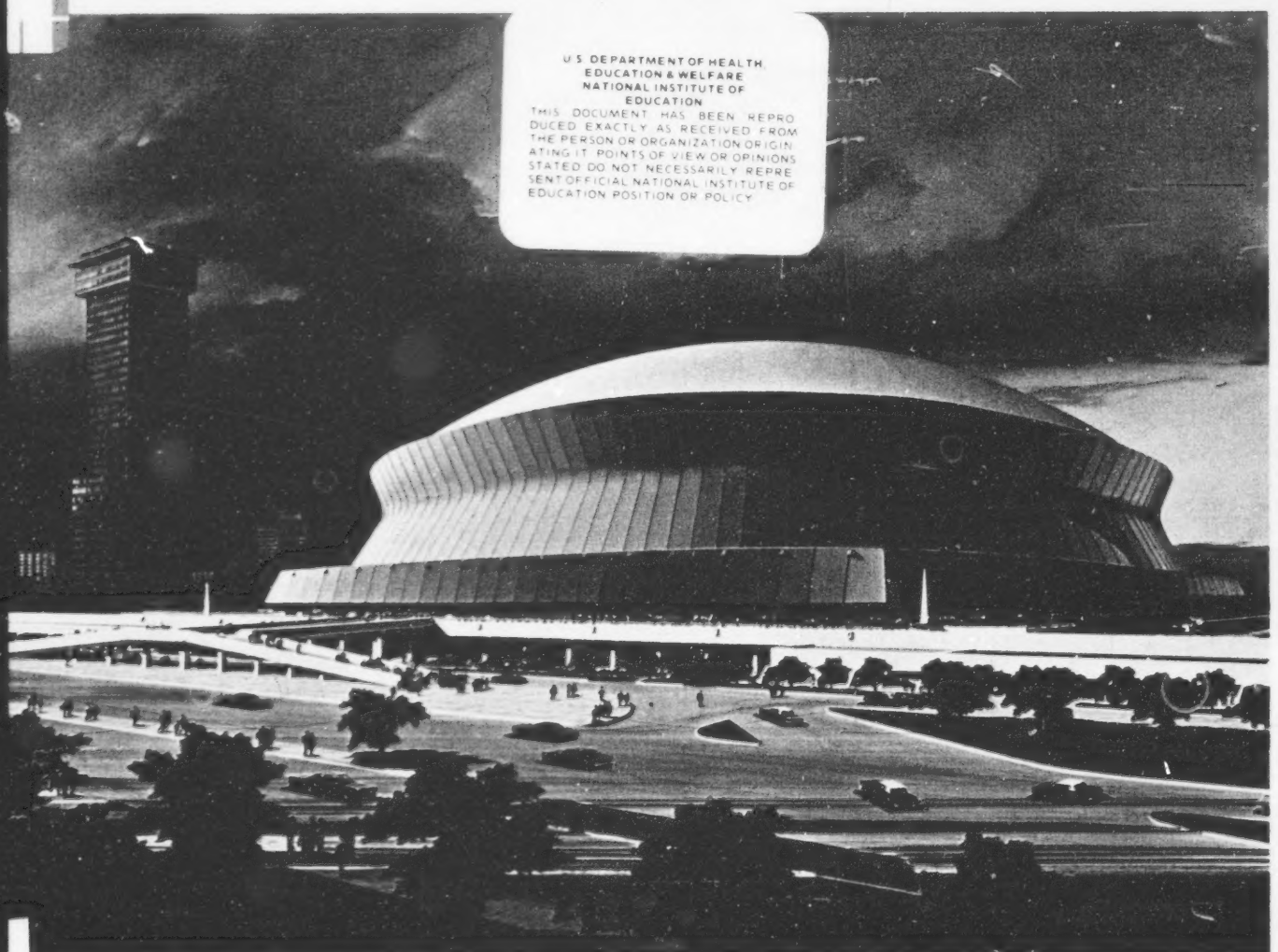

RC007132

Prepared by

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE

Louisiana Department of Employment Security

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ED092286

LOUISIANA SUPERDOME

"THE LOUISIANA SUPERDOME WILL MAKE ALL OTHER STADIUMS IN EXISTENCE AS OBSOLETE AS ROME'S COLOSSEUM." THIS IS WHAT THE NEW YORK TIMES HAD TO SAY ABOUT THIS MODERN MIRACLE OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN. THIS GIGANTIC STRUCTURE, BEING BUILT RIGHT IN THE DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS, WILL BE THE LARGEST ENCLOSED STADIUM-ARENA IN THE WORLD.

THE SUPERDOME HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR SPORTS EVENTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, CONVENTIONS AND TRADE SHOWS. IT WILL BE THE FIRST STRUCTURE EVER BUILT WHICH CAN ACCOMODATE ALL THESE ACTIVITIES UNDER ONE ROOF AND IN INDOOR COMFORT.

AN UNUSUAL SYSTEM OF MOVABLE STANDS ALLOW GROUND LEVEL SEATS TO BE MOVED "IN AND OUT" TO CHANGE THE CONFIGURATION FOR DIFFERENT EVENTS. FOR EXAMPLE: WHEN CHANGING FROM BASEBALL TO FOOTBALL, SIDELINE SEATS CAN BE MOVED CLOSER FOR BETTER VIEWING.

ANOTHER UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE LOUISIANA SUPERDOME WILL BE THE GIANT SCREEN TV SYSTEM. A HUGE GONDOLA SUSPENDED FROM THE CEILING OF THE SUPERDOME WILL HAVE SIX BIG SCREENS, 26 BY 22 FEET IN SIZE, WITH BRIGHT FULL COLOR TELEVISION PICTURES. EVENTS CAN BE WATCHED "LIVE" AND ON TV AT THE SAME TIME, WITH BENEFIT OF INSTANT REPLAYS, SLOW MOTION AND CLOSE-UPS. ALSO, REMOTE TELECASTS OF CHAMPIONSHIP AND OTHER SPECIAL EVENTS AND INTERTAINMENT CAN BE SHOWN.

IN THE SUPERDOME THERE WILL BE FABULOUS RESTAURANTS, LOUNGES, SHOPS, OFFICES, AND EVEN A MEDICAL CLINIC.

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ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT
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MA 5-79

YEAR 1973

STATE Louisiana

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

PART I. ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING, MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

PLANNING

The Rural Manpower Service Section of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security is responsible for providing services to the agricultural and rural non-agricultural segment of the state's population. The organization chart showing lines of authority for operations of this program is shown on Table I in the attachment section of this report.

In July of 1973 the Louisiana Department of Employment Security through its Rural Manpower Service Section implemented the Secretary of Labor's 13 Point Program relating to service to the agricultural and rural non-agricultural segment of the population.

During 1973 an average of 105.8 positions were allocated to the Rural Manpower Service programs. This is an increase of approximately 4.58 positions more than allocated in 1972. The increase was due to increased workloads brought about by the redirection of the Rural Manpower program in 1973.

In planning the 1973 rural program particular emphasis was placed on providing a full range of manpower services to migrants, rural residents and employers. In order to provide this full range of service it was necessary to provide equity of access to the manpower services offered by the Agency to all rural residents and employers. This was accomplished by establishment of feeder type offices in rural communities. This is explained more fully in the Services for Rural People section of this report.

In carrying out its program of service to agricultural and rural people the following programs were included in planning during Calendar Year 1973:

1. Improve the quality and increase the quantity of permanent placements in agricultural and rural non-agricultural industries.

2. Furnish agricultural rural residents with information pertaining to the various training programs sponsored by the Agency.

3. Provide services in application taking, counseling, testing and referral to other supportive programs in this Agency and other governmental or private agency.

4. Gather, interpret and disseminate agricultural and rural non-agricultural labor market information.

5. A comprehensive employer relations program designated to promote Agency services.

6. An intensive public relations program designated to inform all rural residents and employers of agency services.

The overall accomplishments by the Rural Manpower Service programs during 1973 in filling 58,845 job openings in agricultural and rural non-agricultural industries indicates that planning was realistic and workable. Accomplishments in 1973 also indicates that there is a continued need to expand services to the rural people in future planning.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Rural Manpower Service representatives from both the Administrative Office and the local offices continued their participation in Louisiana Rural Development Committee activities. Administrative personnel were active in the six state working committees and most area offices had representation in their parish rural development committees.

The purpose of the Rural Development Committee, generally speaking, is to help generate expanded employment opportunities in rural communities and in every manner possible help improve rural environment. Of course, Louisiana Rural Manpower Service is vitally interested in the same goals and was successful through participation in the Rural Development Committee meetings in lending their experience in the development of employment security and related programs.

At the request of Mr. Irving Peltz, Veterans Administration Representative, National Committee, Jobs for Veterans, a meeting was arranged by Mr. T.J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service, Louisiana Department of Employment Security. This meeting was held November 7, 1973, in Alexandria, Louisiana. Mr. Ray and Mr. John Snyder, Mayor of Alexandria, co-chaired the meeting which was attended by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, Veterans Administration, Veterans Employment Service, Louisiana Department of Employment Security, and Rapides Area Planning Commission which included Chairmen of the Area Manpower Planning Board and Rural Development Committee.

The meeting was concluded with the appointment of Mr. John Brewer, Rapides Area Planning Commission, to develop a veterans truck farming program proposal as a pilot-type project.

Rural Manpower Service personnel from the area offices participated in numerous meetings and conferences, during 1973, dealing with the provision of manpower and related services. The following are a few relevant examples:

1. Representatives of the Alexandria Area Office participated in meetings with the Avoyelles Parish Economic Committee, Manpower, Incorporated, and North Centrala, Incorporated to assist in planning for rural development. They also participated in a meeting with agricultural and planning officials to discuss the opening of a permanent farmers market in Alexandria. This market would provide an outlet for farmers in rural and urban areas to sell fresh produce.

2. Rural Manpower Service personnel from the Lafayette, Louisiana office met with the Parish Welfare Director of St. Martin parish and representatives of the Vermilion Parish Farm Bureau to discuss the possibility of opening satellite offices in these parishes to bring employment services to these rural areas. As a result of these meetings satellite offices were opened in space provided by both of these agencies.

3. Also a meeting with the Mayor of Parks, Louisiana, resulted in testing facilities being provided to test sewing maching operators for a large clothing manufacturer in that area.

4. The Lake Charles office worked with the Department of Commerce and Industry and the Kinder, Louisiana Chamber of Commerce in working up labor serveys and screening and testing applicants for a garment industry now operating in Kinder.

5. Representatives of the New Iberia office conferred with representatives from Welfare Offices of Iberia and St. Martin parishes to discuss interviewing and possible placement of welfare recipients. As a result, office space was provided at the Welfare Office in St. Martinville and weekly trips were scheduled to interview and refer applicants receiving welfare benefits and food stamps.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IMPACT OF RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

The continued expansion of non-agricultural industries in most rural parishes during 1973 created heavy demands on industrial skilled and semi-skilled workers. The bulk of the expansion in the north and north central parts of the state centered around the garment industry and wood product mills. In the southern and southwest sections of the state, the bulk of all expansion centered around petro-chem products, food processing plants and general construction. Throughout the state expansion in other industries also created numerous job opportunties.

The demands of all employers were met; however, in many instances the employer had to be satisfied with skill levels below those demanded. In many cases the Louisiana Department of Employment Security was able to set up, in cooperation with other agencies and employer groups, training programs designed to help train adequate personnel to meet employers' demands. This tended to alleviate some of the problems in staffing skilled and semi-skilled jobs in both new and old industries.

With the continued expected increase in population of some 2 percent per year and a growing economy in most of Louisiana's rural parishes, demands for workers in all occupations will continue to increase not only in 1974 but well beyond the seventies. This will be particularly true in southern parishes, especially those situated along the Mississippi River and along the Gulf Coast.

The rural parishes of Louisiana have been active in seeking out new industries for their people. This has been accomplished in conjunction with the State Rural Development Committee and the Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry. Through the combined efforts of the above, some eight (8) garment plants, a wire manufacturing plant, four (4) food processing plants and several other minor industries employing some 6500 rural workers were secured for eleven rural parishes in 1973. In addition to the above, some 15 other industries are expected to begin operations in 1974 and 1975 which will employ in excess of 4000 rural workers.

As in past years, agricultural workers continued to move into non-agricultural jobs because of economic reasons. The majority of these agricultural workers moving into non-agricultural jobs belonged to the semi-skilled and unskilled classification.

The greatest demands in 1974 will continue to be oil field, petro-chem production and construction type workers in the southern half of the state. In the central and northern sections of the state the demand will continue for garment and wood product workers as well as some construction and service type workers.

There were no significant changes in demands for different types of rural workers in 1973. Women, youth and elderly workers were utilized in agricultural industries, while adult women and males were used in most non-agricultural wage and salaried jobs. It is expected that this trend will continue into 1974.

In 1973 there was no mass migration in or out of any rural parishes. However, rural communities are increasing in size because of job opportunities and other economic reasons. Many urban families are moving into rural areas

adjacent to the urban areas but are continuing their employment in the urban area.

Also, the urban area continues to grow as the rural youth graduating from high school and college migrate to urban areas to seek technical and professional careers, as well as other jobs such as clerical and blue collar jobs. This is supplemented by the normal job transfers and migration patterns.

In 1973, as in past years, a considerable number of rural residents commuted to adjacent urban and rural areas seeking and maintaining employment. This is more prevalent in areas adjacent to heavy industrialized areas such as those found along the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Data is not available as to the number of workers who migrate from rural areas each year. However, in parishes which are more remote from heavy urban concentration or large industrial developments, out-migration tends to exceed in-migration, whereas in parishes of heavy industrialization such as Ascension, West Baton Rouge, and St. James to name a few, in-migration tends to exceed out-migration.

The construction industry seems to attract the migrant worker more than any other industry when applying the strict migrant definition. Through the years, the custom has prevailed in the construction industry of moving to where the action is. Most large construction projects are unable to staff its crews with the highly skilled pipefitters, operators, electricians, etc., with local labor. Because of this, skilled journeymen will move into an area for as long as the construction project is in operation. Upon completion of the project a relative small number will follow the particular contractor to another job site, while the majority will return to their place of residence while awaiting another near by job.

In many instances only the worker will migrate leaving his family behind to maintain his natural residence. However, some have no natural residence but move their entire families as they migrate from one construction job to another.

In 1973 some 31 Vocational-Technical Schools were operating in Louisiana. These 31 schools had an enrollment of approximately 80,000 students. Courses taught included all office occupations, engineering, service, computer technology, and mechanical maintenance. Also included were courses in Radio, Television, Communications, etc.

The impact on Louisiana's labor supply is evident from the number of students enrolled. Without these services many Louisiana residents would not be able to attain the skills and knowledge required for industrial and professional employment. Also, because of the number of students graduating each year from the 31 schools, serious labor shortages is averted particularly in the clerical and mechanical occupations.

IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION, CHANGING PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES, AND OTHER SHIFTING AGRICULTURAL TRENDS

There were no important changes in agricultural mechanization or production techniques during 1973 that had an appreciable affect on employment. Improvements to existing types of farm machinery such as increased size and power and the expanded use of certain types of equipment such as the mechanical sugar cane planter have certainly affected labor needs. The effect is noticeable,

not so much in the number of workers engaged in a particular activity on a given day, but in the overall reduction in man hours required to complete the task and the increased number of acres involved.

In sugar cane planting, for example, the use of mechanical planters, especially the Planting-Aid Wagon, has about tripled since 1971. The increase has shortened the planting season as evidenced by the fact that in spite of a late start in cane planting in 1973, farmers were able to complete planting activities without any significant difficulty.

Experimentation continues with a machine to harvest hot peppers. It is possible that there will be one or two field models in operation in 1974. If these models prove successful then the need for harvest hands will be eliminated.

The pulpwood industry is suffering from a dwindling labor supply and lack of mechanized equipment to thin and harvest pulpwood plantations. This situation may eventually be alleviated by mechanical pulpwood harvesting machines. One such machine is in the development stage. It may take years to perfect. Whenever complete success is achieved demand for labor to harvest pulpwood will be greatly reduced.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

During calendar year 1973 the combined urban and rural annual average work force in Louisiana was estimated at 1,423,000. Of this total an estimated 342,600 individuals or 24.8 percent comprised the rural work force.

It was estimated that an annual average of 314,800 rural workers were employed during 1973 while an annual average of 27,800 rural workers were unemployed or an average unemployment rate of 8.1 percent. Total urban and rural employment annual average in Louisiana was estimated at some 1,337,000 while an annual average of 85,500 unemployed or an average unemployment rate of 6.0 percent.

During 1973 rural non-agricultural wage and salaried workers were estimated at 217,225 or some 4,575 more than the estimated annual average for 1972. The increase was attributed to normal population increases, increased job opportunities in rural areas brought about by expansion of existing industries and, acquisitions of new industries in rural areas as well as in adjacent urban areas.

It should be noted that not all of the estimated 314,000 rural workers were employed in rural areas. In parishes adjacent to urban areas, the commuter ratio of rural residents commuting to jobs in the adjacent urban area fluctuated from 82 percent in some parishes to less than 10 percent in other parishes. There are no figures available as to the exact number of rural workers commuting to urban areas or urban workers commuting to rural areas.

During 1973, it was estimated that an average of 46,925 rural residents were employed in manufacturing jobs. This is some 7,000 or 2.3 percent more than estimated employed in 1972. The increase was attributed to increased job opportunities in rural and adjacent urban areas.

In 1973, there was no major shift in manufacturing employment in rural areas. However, the acquisition of some eight (8) garment plants, a wire manufacturing plant, four (4) food processing plants and several other minor industries employing an estimated 6,500 rural workers resulted in some temporary labor problems. Through the cooperative efforts between the employer, the Louisiana Department of Employment Security and the community these problems were resolved in a minimum of time and without adverse effects.

During 1974, the number of rural wage and salaried workers is expected to increase. The reasons for the increase is as follows:

1. Present plans indicate that approximately four garment plants, one wire manufacturing plant, two food processing plants and eight other miscellaneous industrial projects will locate in eleven rural parishes in 1974. Projected employment in these industrial developments is estimated at some 4,500 workers.

2. Expansion of present rural industrial operations is expected to create an additional 7200 new jobs.

3. The current population growth is also expected to increase the rural work force.

As past experience indicates a good percentage of the new entrants will seek employment in non-agricultural wage and salaried jobs.

In addition to the above, some shift in the urban population to rural residence is expected to occur because of economic and other reasons. Past experience indicates that a majority of these workers will continue their urban employment. The shift in urban population to rural areas will be offset to some extent by a shift of rural residents to urban areas.

There were no apparent changes in employment characteristics in either the manufacturing or non-manufacturing industry. In both food processing and the garment industry women constitute approximately 90 percent of the total employment. This trend is expected to continue into 1974.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Unemployment in the rural areas was approximately the same in 1972 and 1973. During 1972 unemployment was estimated at 8.2 percent while in 1973 unemployment was estimated at 8.1 percent or a drop of one-tenth of one percent.

The unemployment rate in rural areas during 1973 was estimated at 2.1 percent greater than the statewide unemployment rate. However, when compared on an individual parish basis it was found that some rural parishes had an unemployment rate of more than 12 percent while other parishes were as low as 2.2 percent. The variance is due to seasonality of jobs and flooding conditions which existed in the spring of 1973.

It is expected that in 1974, unemployment in rural areas will decrease slightly because of new industrial developments. However, if the energy crisis continues some cutback in industrial development may result and expected decrease in unemployment may not materialize.

Tables showing rural employment trends and rural to statewide averages appear in Tables II and III in the attachment section of this report.

FARM EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

TOTAL ALL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The average number of agricultural workers on the farm in Louisiana has remained fairly stable during the past three (3) years. However, during these years considerable fluctuation has occurred during certain months. This fluctuation is shown in Table IV in the attachment section of this report.

The fluctuation from month to month reflects the influence of seasonality. For example, during the months of September and October Agricultural harvest in Louisiana is at a peak with such crops as sugar cane, cotton, hot peppers, hay, rice, corn, soybeans and vegetables being harvested. This peak tapers off in November and December as harvest activities begin to cease in rice, vegetables, hay and soybeans. The greatest lull appears in January when most field activities are at at standstill. Activity begins to increase in February as farmers begin to prepare land for spring planting.

FAMILY WORKERS

The average number of family workers on the farm was approximately the same in 1973 as reported in 1972 but some 3,000 less than reported in 1971. The decrease in 1972 and 1973 is attributed to farm modernization, consolidation and economic reasons. As reported in the preceding paragraph, peak employment of family workers is controlled by seasonality with peaks occurring during September and October when agricultural activities are at their highest.

The composition of the family workers on the farm includes older workers, women, children, and adult males. Also, during the summer months the number of family workers usually increase with addition of school age children on summer vacation. The following table shows total number of farm workers for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973.

FAMILY WORKERS 1/

MONTH	YEAR		
	1971	1972	1973
January	39,000	37,000	34,000
February	44,000	42,000	41,000
March	45,000	42,000	42,000
April	48,000	45,000	44,000
May	50,000	51,000	45,000
June	47,000	47,000	45,000
July	43,000	42,000	39,000
August	50,000	45,000	48,000
September	65,000	62,000	65,000
October	63,000	55,000	59,000
November	49,000	47,000	45,000
December	41,000	37,000	39,000
ANNUAL AVERAGE	49,000	46,000	46,000

1/ Farm Labor - Published by USDA Statistical Reporting Service

REGULAR HIRED WORKERS

The number of regular hired workers (working 150 days or more each year) has shown a slight decline over the past several years. The reasons for the decline is due primarily to the decreasing number of small farms and growers using more seasonal workers to perform tasks which were previously performed by the regular hired workers.

In 1973, there was little or no change in skill requirements from that of previous years. However, the number of skilled workers willing to accept full time agricultural employment continued to decline. Most skilled workers, because of economic reasons, prefer to work in non-agricultural industries.

In recent years modern farming practices are requiring the use of increasingly complex equipment. This has resulted in farmers having progressively more difficulty in securing skilled agricultural equipment operators.

During the past three years farmers have been forced to recruit semi-skilled or unskilled workers who possessed an aptitude for learning the

skills required in modern farm operators. However, a majority of these workers, upon becoming skilled, leave agricultural employment for jobs in non-agricultural industries because of economic reasons.

In 1973, some 23,500 regular workers were employed at peak during the months of June through November. This is some 300 less than employed in 1972 and some 800 less than employed in 1971. It is expected that during 1973 employment of regular hired workers will continue to decline as farmers continue to replace year-round workers with seasonal workers for economic reasons.

SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Employment of seasonal workers during 1973, as in past years, was governed by acreage, production, market conditions, weather conditions and the availability of farm workers.

Since 1970 there has been very little change in the number of seasonal farm workers employed during the year; however, peak employment shifted during the year. The shift was caused by a change in the normal crop timetable and some crop loss because of adverse weather conditions. For example, during 1973 flooding of prime cotton lands delayed planting from two weeks in some areas to almost two months in other areas. Because of this, peak employment in cotton planting occurred one month later than usual. Also, because of late planting, harvest and cultivation was pushed back approximately one month.

The following is a summary of seasonal employment by major labor using crops:

Cotton. Average acreage planted for cotton in Louisiana during 1973 was estimated at 575,000 acres, down some 17 percent from last year. Planting got off to a slow start with most of the crop planting during the last three weeks in May and early June. As a result of the late planting, there was no seasonal employment in cotton planting during April. In April of 1972, some 300 seasonal workers were employed in cotton. As a result of late planting, seasonal employment in cultivation was also delayed until June. In 1972, there were some 1,950 seasonal workers employed in cotton cultivation in June, as opposed to 1,250 during 1973 in the comparable period. Also, in 1973, because of the shorter growing season in cotton, coupled with a 17 percent reduction in acreage, peak employment of seasonal workers was some 500 less than reported in 1972.

Harvest activities in cotton were delayed until late September in 1973. As a result of this delay, a serious reduction occurred during August and September of 1973 in seasonal employment.

The table on the following page shows a comparison in seasonal employment in cotton between 1972 and 1973.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
January 1/					75 1/	75 2/
February					75 1/	75 2/
March						
April	300					
May	400	500	825	25		
June		475	1950	1250		
July			2050	1550		
August			775	900	25	
September					950	75
October					1175	1200
November					1050	1250
December					400	675

1/ Harvest of the 1970 cotton crop.
2/ Harvest of the 1971 cotton crop.

Sugar Cane. Acreage for sugar cane was estimated at 342,000 acres in 1973, up some 2 percent from 1972. With the exception of acreage in isolated flooded areas most farmers enjoyed one of the best seasons insofar as weather and field conditions were concerned.

Planting normally occurs between August and November each year. An average of 1300 seasonal agricultural workers were used during both 1972 and 1973 planting season. However, because of weather conditions some 225 less workers were used in August of 1973 when compared with August of 1972. Also, some reduction was noted in September of 1973, but offsetting increases occurred in October and November of 1973. (See table).

The normal cultivation season extends from March through July. During 1972 an average of 300 seasonal workers were used during the 5 month period with a peak of 500 in May. During 1973 an average of 250 seasonal workers were used during the comparable 5 month period or some 50 less than during the comparable period in 1972. The reduction is attributed to excellent field conditions and a reduced need to apply insecticide because of dry weather.

Sugar cane harvest normally occurs during October, November and December each year. However, because of adverse weather conditions and wet fields, harvest of the 1971 and 1972 crops continued into January of 1972 and 1973. This was not true in the 1973 crop which was harvested on schedule. As a result of good weather, employment of seasonal workers during harvest was up considerably in 1973 (See table). During October, November and December of 1972 an average of 2050 seasonal workers were employed as opposed to 3300 during the comparable period in 1973.

The table on the following page shows a comparison in seasonal employment in sugar cane between 1972 and 1973.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SUGAR CANE

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
January					450 1/	1550 2/
February						
March			25			
April			350	2[illegible]0		
May			500	350		
June			450	350		
July			125	25		
August	1000	775				
September	1625	1500				
October	1975	2050			2050	1475
November	600	875			2200	3575
December					1925	4850

1/ Harvest of 1971 crop.
2/ Harvest of 1972 crop.

Soybeans. During 1973, approximately 1,750,000 acres of soybeans were planted or some 85,000 acres more than planted in 1972. Farmers' intentions were to plant more acreage, but flooding in some areas reduced the amount of intended acreage.

Normal planting season occurs between April and July of each year. During 1972 an average of 225 seasonal workers were used, while in 1973 during the comparable period an average of some 250 seasonal workers were used. The increase is attributed to increased acreage.

Dry weather during the cultivation season (May through September) reduced the needs for cultivation as grass was not as prevalent as in previous years. In 1972, an average of some 600 seasonal workers were used, while in 1973, an average of 525 or some 75 less workers were used during the comparable period.

During harvest activities, normally August through November, an average of some 525 workers were used in 1973, whereas in 1972, an average of some 275 workers were used. The increase was due to an increase in acreage and more workers used for a shorter length of time. While harvest lasted 4 months, which is the same as during 1972, rains during the month resulted in lost time and farmers took advantage of good days using all available labor.

The table on the following page shows a comparison in seasonal employment in soybeans between 1972 and 1973.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOYBEANS

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
April	50	50				
May 1/	525	275	50			
June	275	575	625	325		
July	25	50	625	600		
August			525	650	25	
September			50		275	300
October					475	675
November					375	775
December						375 2/

1/ Planting was delayed becuase of flooding.

2/ Harvest continued into December 1974 because of wet weather during November.

Rice. The planting, cultivation and harvest of rice is almost completely mechanized. However, some hand labor is used in flooding. Also, some skilled and simi-skilled labor is used in planting, cultivation and harvest. During 1972, there were some 150 seasonal workers used for the peak month of May to plant rice, 175 during the peak month of July in cultivation, 150 during the peak month of August in flooding and 400 during the peak month of October in harvest. This approximately the same as reported in previous years.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN RICE

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		FLOODING		HARVEST	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
March	50	75	75	75				
April	150	100	100	100	100	75		
May	100	150			125	150		
June	100	100	50	100	150	150		
July			175	175	100	125	75	75
August					125	125	250	275
September					30	100	225	225
October							375	400
November							50	50

Hay. Harvest is the only activity in hay that requires seasonal labor. Hay is harvested from April to November each year. Employment is dependent on weather conditions and demand for hay. During 1973 an average of 1050 seasonal workers were employed in harvesting hay with a peak of some 1250 in August. In 1972, there was an average of some 675 seasonal workers engaged in harvesting hay. The increase in 1973, was attributed to more favorable weather conditions and an increase in dairy and livestock production requiring more hay.

SELECTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Employment of seasonal agricultural workers for selected fruits and vegetables during 1973, was down by some 23 percent when compared

with 1972 employment estimates.

During 1972 an average of some 2325 were employed during the year in planting, cultivating and harvesting Louisiana vegetables whereas, in 1973, an average of some 1975 seasonal workers were employed.

The reduction is attributed to reduced acreage in spring snap beans, spring and winter cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables. Also, a reduction in yield per acre in snap beans, cabbage, bell peppers, and cucumbers further aggrevated employment. The following table shows seasonal employment by month for 1972 and 1973.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
January	100	275	600	600	600	150
February		275	725	550	175	200
March		275	725	550	975	1000
April	775	150	900	750	1150	1275
May	450	500	1275	600	3175	1525
June	100	400	650	475	3350	1700
July			450	350	1825	1300
August		50	175	150	1175	1775
September		75	75	100	1725	875
October	50	25	75		2250	1825
November	1250	800	25	125	1650	1775
December	1150	700	100	100	250	250

Employment averages by month for selected fruits and vegetables are shown in tables V, VI, VII and VIII in the attachment section of this report.

SERVICES FOR RURAL PEOPLE

The Louisiana Agency did not have any specialized on-going Rural Manpower Service programs but through our local offices and outreach type of operation we provided complete agency service to the rural population.

A total of 53,646 rural applicants were interviewed during the calendar year 1973. Of the total rural applicants served, 535 received counseling, 4221 were tested and 11 received orientation.

A large number of applicants were enrolled in various training programs during the year. There were 401 enrolled in Institutional Training under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA), 153 participated in the Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs, 558 in Job Corps, 12 in the Work Incentive Program and 45 in Operation Mainstream. There were 324 enrolled in training slots under the auspices of the National Alliance of Business Men - Jobs in Business Sector (NAB-JOBS).

There were 13,601 individual placements made during the year. Of this number 317 individuals were placed in agricultural jobs and 13,284 in jobs classified as non-agricultural. Of this latter figure there were 324 individuals placed in NAB-JOBS training slots, 169 individuals placed in the Job Optional Program (JOP) and 1 each in Public Service Careers (PSC) and NAB-JOBS other.

Under the Public Employment Program (PEP), created under the Emergency Employment Act, 101 rural applicants were placed on a full time basis and 3384 rural youths were enrolled in the summer youth program. Rural applicants were placed in a total of 15,572 jobs of which 460 were agricultural jobs and 15,112 were non-agricultural jobs.

Rural Manpower Service staff was instrumental in providing leadership in the rural areas and in the development and coordination of agency services through participation with various community groups and employers. Due to the present reporting system it is impossible to describe the degree of RMS staff involvement in the above activities. Other staff in the area offices participated in services to rural residents such as counseling, testing, job placement, training, etc.

There were 6719 veteran applications processed of which 106 received counseling, 291 were tested, 1 received orientation and 130 were enrolled in training programs. Veterans placed in jobs totaled 1384.

There were 26,908 applications processed for members of minority groups. Counseling was given to 262 of these applicants, 2146 were tested, 8 received orientation, 757 were enrolled in training and 7219 were placed on jobs.

New and renewed applications on individuals classified as poor totaled 27,726. Of this number 270 received counseling service, 1505 were tested, 9 received orientation, 831 were enrolled in training and 6996 placed in jobs.

Applications were prepared on 22,286 youths (under 22 years of age). Counsing was given to 273 of these, 2134 were tested, 1 received orientation, 844 were enrolled in training and 7231 were placed in jobs.

There were 8634 new and renewed applications processed for older workers. Of these applicants 21 received counseling, 258 were tested, 31 were enrolled in training and 1003 were placed in jobs.

In its continuing efforts to bring total Agency service to the rural population, Rural Manpower Service has encouraged local offices to set up "Feeder" or "Satellite" offices in areas of heavy concentration. During the year seven of these outreach offices were set up throughout rural Louisiana. They are usually manned one to four days each week depending on the workload and need for services at the outreach office. While the primary function of the outreach office is the recruitment and placement of rural workers, other services such as referral to training programs and other Agency services are offered. Additional "Fedder" or "Satellite" offices are planned for, but the availability of staff and other resources will be governing factors in this type of expansion of agency services.

Unemployment Insurance Claims itinerant points were also used to conduct recruitment of rural workers for both agricultural and non-agricultural jobs. In many instances, microfiche and portable viewers were used to provide job information and accomplish referrals from these itinerant points and outreach offices.

A mobile trailer was set up at Ruston, Louisiana and was operated on a full time basis during 1973. Full components of ES services were available through this facility.

Louisiana Department of Employment Security area offices cooperated with the Louisiana Department of Labor by referring applicants for apprenticeship training programs. Arrangements have been made with the various local OEO offices to recruit and place rural applicants on jobs or to enroll them in training programs. Welfare agencies refer able-bodied Food Stamp recipients to the local employment offices for consideration for employment in training programs.

During 1973 continuous efforts were made to promote agency services with registered applicants not only in rural parishes but also in remote areas of urban parishes. The demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers was high and constant recruitment was necessary in an effort to fill available openings. Recruitment of applicants was also necessary to fill training needs for shortage skills and job development was carried out to place those completing training.

Contacts were made with Chambers of Commerce in rural areas to obtain information on new industries moving in. Continuous efforts were made to assist new employers in their staffing, training and other employment needs.

The radio and area newspapers have been the primary source used to disseminate labor information and recruit workers in rural areas. Various Federal, State and Local Governmental organizations are visited periodically to inform them of available job openings and training programs.

A pilot program to provide Job Information Service (JIS) has been in operation for several months in a Parish Library. A daily printout of Job Bank occupational openings is furnished to the library and made available to persons visiting the library. If an individual is interested in a particular

job he or she is referred to the local office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security. This job information service has been very effective resulting in a number of placements. It is hoped that a broadening of this service can be accomplished.

Labor market information is disseminated to local economic development councils and parish Rural Development Committees to be used when interviewing prospective industries.

Job Information Service is provided to itinerant points as well as outreach stations through the utilization of microfiche viewers, hard copy computer printouts and handbills.

Workers planning to move out of rural parishes in search of work are furnished job information obtained from Job Bank. This gives the jobseeker access to the most complete and recent information on jobs available.

RURAL MANPOWER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR FARM WORKERS

Louisiana is basically a labor supply state having very little need for out-of-state workers. Out-of-area labor needs are primarily in strawberry harvest and sugar cane planting and harvest. Most of these out-of-state migrants free-wheel into Louisiana through arrangements with employers established over the years. Approximately one hundred (100) Texas family groups worked in strawberry harvest and fifty (50) individuals from Mississippi were employed in sugar cane planting and harvest during the 1973 crop year. The Louisiana Agency recruited only one (1) worker out of nine (9) openings extended interstate in 1973.

The Agency had little or no contact with most of these free-wheeling migrants and they did not seek Employment Security assistance. The Agency did become involved with a small number of these free-wheelers who entered the area without a local or continuing job commitment and every effort was made to place them. In addition to Agency services, other community services were made available through the Department of Education, Migrant Ministers Association and the Parish Department of Health. The State Department of Education and the Parish School Board operated a school for the children of migrant families in the strawberry area. Through the Department of Health free medical service and hospitalization was made available. The Ministers Association assisted those in need of food, clothing or shelter.

The composition of the migrant labor force leaving the state in response to clearance orders has changed from predominately crew leaders and a few family groups to individuals during the past several years. This change was due primarily to three (3) factors:

1. Implementation of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act.

2. Strict implementation of the Secretary of Labor's housing regulations.

3. Reduction of labor needs in user states.

The high cost of required insurance to comply with the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1964 has been a significant cause in reducing the number of active Louisiana crew leaders and labor haulers from some thirty-five (35) or forty (40) to an identifiable twelve (12) in 1973. Of these remaining known crew leaders six (6) made application under the FLCRA of which four (4) were authorized to transport workers. Efforts were made to develop out-of-state employment for the cooperating crew leaders but all efforts were futile. From all indications, however, these twelve (12) crew leaders free-wheeled to interstate jobs. This downward trend was further influenced by the large drop in out-of-state orders from the central states due to the number of growers with housing that did not meet the minimum requirements of the Secretary of Labor's housing regulations. However, some of these non-complying growers arranged job commitments personally with registered and non-registered crew leaders and labor haulers. Also, increased mechanization and the availability of labor brought about by increased unemployment in demand areas coupled with the influx of free-wheeling migrants furthered the decrease of Louisiana crews.

In keeping with these changes every effort was made to discourage crews and workers from free-wheeling in search of work. In many instances normal demand areas developed a surplus of labor and free-wheelers arrived only to find that

there were no jobs available. Information pointing out such areas was disseminated through Weekly Rural Manpower Service Agricultural Reports, hand bills written in English and Spanish and radio spots in both languages. Workers were advised to contact their local Department of Employment Security if they did not have a firm job commitment.

It is readily apparent that Louisiana did not have an Annual Worker Plan in 1973. Consequently all recruitment and referral on interstate clearance orders received involved a single job commitment. Many of the individual workers were not members of the migrant work force but accepted jobs to fill in temporary periods of unemployment in their immediate area. Each of these individuals that were interviewed for out-of-state employment were offered local employment before referral on interstate jobs. Only a small number sixty-three (63) were placed. One (1) was placed in an agricultural job and sixty-two (62) in non-agricultural jobs, basically unskilled jobs in construction and food processing industries. Six (6) migrants were referred to MDTA training and four (4) were referred to Job Corps.

There were no training programs and neither were there any special programs for migrant youth other than those placed in Job Corps training and the previously mentioned school operated in the Hammond area for children of migrant strawberry workers. In 1973, fifty-five (55) of these children attended this school which offered grades from one (1) through twelve (12) and was in session from March 18 through the end of May. Not all school age migrants in the area attended this school. Many over 16 years of age were held out of school by their parents and used to pick strawberries in order to supplement the family income.

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Encouraging strides were made in 1973 in the promotion and development of rural areas. Rural Manpower Service played an important role in this program.

Area manpower information was maintained, updated and made continuously available to educational institutions, chambers of commerce, governmental agencies and employer and labor groups as necessary for planning, reporting and expediting manpower programs. Information furnished included estimates of unemployment and employment in particular broad-band occupations, labor market information, wage rates, availability of local labor and other specially requested surveys of manpower resources.

Cooperative efforts of the RMS staff with rural parish police juries, mayors, chambers of commerce and various community action groups as well as the Department of Commerce and Industry and other governmental agencies resulted in the introduction of many new industries to rural areas and expansion of existing facilities. During 1973 bond issues for industrial expansion in 10 rural parishes were approved by Louisiana Commerce and Industry Board. Two bond issues covered funds for pollution control in plants already located in rural parishes and eight bond issues were for new plants including four Apparel Plants, one Animal Feed Plant, one Flour Milling Plant, one Mobile Home Plant and one Industrial Coating and Lining Plant. In addition to the above some 14 new plants were completed in rural parishes during 1973, and six installations were expanded. Introduction of these new and enlarged facilities created job openings for several thousand employees throughout the state.

Rural Manpower Service worked closely with the Welfare Department in helping welfare recipients through employment and training services. At the same time needy applicants were referred to the Welfare Department for assistance.

Through cooperation with the Department of Louisiana Library a pilot project was set up in a parish library to provide Job Information Service to patrons including referral to the local Employment Service Office.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

A successful public relations program was continued in 1973. Agency personnel participated in various activities which helped to strengthen public understanding of the Rural Manpower Service program among farm and rural communities.

Personal contacts were maintained throughout the year with County Agents, ASCS Offices, Neighborhood Service Centers operated by Community Action Agencies and the Public Welfare Department.

Participation by RMS staff in Community Programs such as agricultural field days and fairs provided opportunities to meet with local officials and employers.

An active employer visitation program was maintained throughout the year which aided extensively in broadening public awareness of the services offered by the Rural Manpower Service program.

The weekly Rural Manpower Service Agricultural Report, giving a summary of farming activities and labor supply and demand, is mailed weekly to newspapers and radio stations throughout the state as well as farm organizations, agricultural agencies and other interested persons.

Extensive use was made of information media. Public service announcements were made on television and radio concerning the various services offered by the Employment Service. One such group of announcements concerned recruitment for Job Corps. Another news release announced the beginning and end of MDTA courses. Other news releases concerned jobs for veterans and publicity for PEP programs.

EVALUATIONS, PROBLEMS, PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

EVALUATION

1. Program Evaluations: A total of nine Program Progress Reviews and four Day-Haul Operations Reviews were accomplished in calendar year 1973. This number of reviews did not change from 1972. In addition, a validation of agricultural wage rates was conducted in one office.

2. Program Planning: During 1973, Fiscal Year Plans of Service for 27 offices were reviewed prior to final approval by the Administrative Office. Visits were made to each office, at the beginning of Plan preparation, to instruct staff in the concepts and considerations regarding the Plan for Rural Services, as well as areawide and rural agricultural services. Three visits, on a district basis, were made later in the year to help offices update their third and fourth quarter plans for FY '74, in light of first and second quarter experience.

   All offices attempted to achieve, as much as possible, the expected parity figure for rural services. Statewide parity was approved by Regional Office at 74.2 percent, which was as far as the Agency could go, due to overall staff reductions. On the basis of POSARS for the first half of FY '74, approximately 19.5 percent of total E.S. staff were used to serve the rural area residents. Several computer programming mistakes since the beginning of the Fiscal Year caused some problems, but hopefully they are corrected.

3. Applicant Services: Agricultural placement activity continued its downward trend. In 1973 there were 47,503 agricultural placements accomplished, compared to 64,002 accomplished in 1972, or a 25.8 percent decrease. This decrease was due in large part to the cessation of day-hauls in the hot pepper and tung nut harvests, as well as the innundation caused by flooding, which disrupted the normal crop timetable and in some cases reduced acreage, consequently reducing the number of seasonal workers required. Another major factor causing the decrease in agricultural placement was the reduction of agency staff, and because of the integration of former Farm Labor Staff into total office operations and increased emphasis placed on non-agricultural placements, offices were forced to redirect staff efforts, consequently the agricultural placement program suffered. Total non-agricultural placements of rural individuals for 1973 were 15,112. This cannot be compared to the rural non-agricultural placements reported in 1972 due to different methods of compilation between the two years. Also, under the computer program in use, the placement of rural individuals shows on the rural ESARS tables irrespective of the locations of the jobs, urban or rural.

4. Employer Services: There were 3,221 agricultural employer visits accomplished in 1973, compared to 4,319 in 1972, or a decrease of 25.4 percent. A total of 6,072 rural non-agricultural visits were accomplished in 1973, compared to 4,153 in 1972, or an increase of 46.2 percent. These data vividly show the overall shifting of the employer visitation program taking place, because of the emphasis placed on non-agricultural placements. Staff diversion to non-agriculturalvisitation and other programs coupled with staff attrition due to transfers, promotions and retirements also contributed to this shift. Overall, the total employer visits increased by 821 in 1973, over 1972, or 9.7 percent.

5. Out-of-State Job Placement Service: A total of 29 interstate seasonal agricultural job orders were received in 1973, comprising 20,710 openings. This, compared to 1972 figures, shows an increase of 12 orders and 10,209 openings. Louisiana filled 16 orders of 313 openings in 1973. We have carried over into 1974 a total of 10 orders representing 8,929 openings. Orders were received from the states of Connecticut and Maryland, for tobacco pre-harvest and harvest; Florida, for citrus harvest and, sugar cane planting and harvest; and Virginia, for apple harvest. The most significant increases of openings filled occurred in Florida, (202 increase over 1972), and Virginia, (12 in 1973). Minor decreases occurred in Connecticut, (one in 1973), and Maryland, (3 in 1973). On the Connecticut order in both 1972 and 1973, this agency was restricted to recruitment and dispatch of only 16 and 15 workers respectively, when in fact 100 openings were extended each year. We feel that workers could have been recruited to fill all openings extended.

A total of three interstate seasonal food processing orders from Wisconsin, with 160 openings, were received in 1973, of which three orders of 111 openings were filled. Two of these orders were subsequently cancelled by the Wisconsin Agency because the employer failed to meet or comply with terms of the clearance orders.

6. Staffing: With the advent of the FY '74 Plan of Service, former assigned RMS (previously FLS) staff was totally integrated into all ES functions. Therefore, the staffing can only be discussed on the basis of agencywide services rendered to rural areas.

As explained in Program Planning above, the first half of FY '74 POSARS shows approximately 19.5 percent of total ES staff used in serving the rural areas, applicants and employers. This involved 61.0 positions in Direct Services; 31.4 positions in Indirect Services; and, 16.5 positions in Administrative and Technical Staff.

It must be understood, at this point, that Rural Services positions as shown in POSARS are the result of rural factor computations by the computer, based upon the percentage of total individuals served that are rural.

In 1973, several offices began outreach activities at points removed from the effective range of local offices. These points involved applicant registration, referral to jobs and training, or, as needed, counseling and testing. Employer visitation, involving job and/or training opportunities solicitation were also stressed. A total of seven (7) outreach points were instituted by six (6) offices during 1973. These points operated from one to four days a week.

7. Training: No central training sessions were conducted during 1973 due to the budgetary restrictions. Any necessary training of staff was conducted as an on-the-job type of training.

8. Program Administration: Administrative and Technical RMS staffing did not experience any significant changes during 1973. The smaller areas labor market reporting program, previously conducted by the Community Employment Program Unit, was absorbed by and is being conducted by the RMS Administrative Office Staff.

9. Alien Employment Certification Program: There were no Alien Employment Certification activities by the Rural Manpower Service during 1973.

PROBLEMS

The most significant problem encountered in providing and expanding manpower and related services to rural residents was staffing. Staff reductions and the integration of former Farm Labor Staff into total office operations brought about a redirection of staff efforts into areas of greatest placement potential, thereby leaving the outlying and remote areas underserved. This was most apparent in the smaller offices, when less staff had to do more. Some programs suffered because of this problem. Transportation problems existed for residents in many remote areas and became more evident later in the year as the energy crisis worsened.

During 1973, severe flooding conditions in late spring caused a problem in certain agricultural areas of the state. Crop timetables were severely upset and production hampered. These causes were also present in the non-agricultural sector in certain areas of the state. The energy crisis, starting in the latter part of the year has hurt the rural areas, and as we move further into this problem in 1974 it is becoming more apparent.

The FY '74 Plan of Service brought to some offices the need to expand their services to the rural areas and residents. These offices had, in the past, only provided such services in the office, when the applicants came in or the employers called in. Staff reductions experienced by this agency necessitated that local offices use staff where it will do the most good for the greatest number. Also, as explained above, previously assigned RMS (FLS) staff were used in other programs and there was also the problem of attrition.

At this point, the only problems encountered in the field of community services concerns the overall social problem of poorer housing in the rural areas. This problem is long-range and no easy solution is evident due to the increased interest rates caused by a tight money market. Parish (county) and the State Rural Development committees are aware of this problem and doing everything possible to upgrade rural housing and living conditions. Cooperation of other agencies, public and private, have been good in the areas of health, education and community acceptance. The State Department of Education has recently begun a program of career education including the updating of vocational education which may well benefit the rural areas and residents. The program is just getting underway and results cannot be seen yet at this early date.

Poor economic conditions were more evident in the latter part of the year and may be attributed to the energy crisis. This was especially true in the rural areas. There is little or no intracommunity public transportation in the state except for the major bus lines.

Internal activity reporting problems have been cause for consternation. The rural ESARS tables have several data elements blanked out in programming thus causing gaps in data collection and evaluation. Also, the reporting of rural activities based entirely on the ESARS definition of rural causes reports to be slanted in favor of urban settings. A case in point describes this problem:

> A parish (county) which is rural in character may well be classified as urban if 50 percent or more of its inhabitants live in a few small

urbanized communities. There is only one parish (county) code and thus everyone in the parish is counted as urban even though they may reside many miles outside of the urbanized areas.

Every effort is being made to impress on line supervision the necessity of providing equity of service to the Rural Areas as required by Manpower Administration. These efforts have been hampered by total staff reductions, but some improvement is noted.

PLANS

The efforts put forth by some local offices to establish outreach points, bringing needed services to applicants and employers in outlying and remote areas, will be expanded in 1974. Visits will be made to existing outreach points to provide any necessary technical assistance and help provide background information and data useful to other offices in establishing new points. Technical help will be provided by RMS Administrative staff in the establishment of new points.

The ES Self-appraisal Program for rural has just begun operations. This delay in implementing the program was due to the lack of rural POSARS being accurate and provided to the local offices. If the self-appraisal system for rural is going to do any good, the first step will have to be at the local office level. On-site reviews following the local office self-appraisal will then be meaningful to local offices. Hopefully, programming problems will no longer delay the timely transmittal of rural POSARS to the offices.

A Monitoring Program has been designed by the Agency to monitor the local offices' implementation of the Secretary of Labor's 13 points. This system was submitted to the Regional Office for approval in September, 1973. We did not attempt to implement the system until approval was granted by the Regional and National Offices. In January, 1974 we were instructed to begin using the system pending final approval. When completely implemented in each office, this system should help to appraise line staff of what their office needs to do to establish or expand services to the rural residents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are presented in the hope that they may help in the orderly implementation of services to the rural areas. This is of utmost importance in view of recent court decisions against the Department of Labor.

1. Data and Reports: The impending change of definition for rural and urban applicants should help in a more proper reporting of activities serving the rural applicants. However, one element of the total rural services is ignored or forgotten, and that is of the employers' job openings. At present no programming is present to show in the rural ESARS tables, the job openings received from the rural areas. The same parish (county) coding structure, as will be used for applicant records, can very well be used on the employer orders. In the Job Bank System this is easily done; however, the interface into ESARS programming must be reworked to include this reporting on the rural tables. In this way, the agency and each local office will have a more valid basis on which they can assess the quantity and quality of service to rural employers and plan and implement future services. This action must be implemented by the National

and Regional Offices of Manpower Administration, if the mandates of the Guidelines for a Comprehensive Employment Service for Rural Areas, as shown in VII, B, 2, of the Guidelines, are to be followed.

2. Equity of Access, Parity: In order to provide equity of access to rural residents, agencies must be provided sufficient resources for adequate staffing and necessary non-personal services such as travel. It takes more travel and time to extend services to outlying and remote areas removed from the effective range of local offices. Travel is necessary since this agency does not have out-stationed staff residing in locales removed from the effective range of local offices. The use of shared staff of other agencies is generally out of the question simply because the other agencies cannot afford to use their staff in other activities due to their budgetary restrictions. Therefore, it is recommended that an equitable portion of each agency's Grants allocation be restrictively reserved for the provision of rural services.

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS
LOUISIANA 1973

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY AREA OFFICE	
1. Towns with day-haul points	16
2. Number of day-haul points	20
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	690
4. Total number of workers transported during year	17,459
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for shcool-age farm workers	0
a. Placements in camps	0
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	0
SECTION C. SERVICE TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	
a. Farm placements	0
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	0
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics	0
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs	0
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	0

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED
BY LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING 1973	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING 1973
Albany	1	35	842
Amite	2	121	1,082
Bush	1	49	1,621
Franklinton	1	10	214
Houma	1	32	1,650
Isabel	1	40	1,775
Lake Providence	1	15	352
Livonia	1	27	233
Monroe	1	6	137
Opelousas	4	60	1,478
Ponchatoula	1	36	2,894
Shreveport	1	177	1,980
Stoney Point	1	10	208
Tangipahoa	1	8	431
Thibodaux	1	30	1,597
West Monroe	1	34	965
TOTALS	20	690	17,459

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

STATE: Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1973

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUP'S WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total	129	112	2. Total Persons	681	4. Families	9
a. Crew Leaders	15	10	3. Total Workers	669	5. Unattached Males	0
b. Family Heads	14	4			6. Unattached Females	0
c. Others	100	98				

COMMENTS:

The migration pattern shows some change from 1972, in that less workers came into the state to work. Workers come in from Texas to work in strawberry harvest, but in lesser numbers. Louisiana migrants were referred to Florida, in citrus harvest and sugar cane planting and harvest; to Connecticut and Maryland in tobacco pre-harvest and harvest; and to Virginia in apple harvest. Louisiana crews and family groups migrated to the Central demand states in vegetable and fruit harvest, but without benefit of ES action. This free-wheeling has been discouraged, due to non-complying housing, etc., in demand states, but these groups migrated nevertheless.

The increase in total migrant contacts, especially with Louisiana residents, is due to a much larger movement to Florida in citrus and sugar cane activities. The largest part of this increase is noted in individuals.

The decrease in groups working in the state was caused by greater use of local or in-state labor in sugar cane planting because of increased wage rates under the Sugar Act, as well as the economic downturn causing more local labor to be available for and receptive to seasonal agricultural employment.

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES - 1973

Section A. Louisiana As Order Holding State

Applicant Holding State	Number of Orders Extended	Number of Orders Filled	Number of Openings Extended	Number of Openings Filled
Mississippi	1	1	3	1
Texas	1	0	6	0
TOTAL	2	1	9	1

Comments: As order-holding state, Louisiana only extended two (2) seasonal agricultural orders, representing 9 openings, to two (2) states. Only one order, representing one opening, was filled by one state. These two orders were for strawberry harvest. No orders were extended for sugar cane planting and harvest, due primarily to the use of local labor. The decrease of 20 orders and 357 openings from 1972 was due primarily to increased wages in sugar cane causing more local and in-state labor to be available and receptive to these job opportunities.

Section B. Louisiana As Applicant-Holding State

Order Holding State	Number of Orders Received	Number of Orders Filled	Number of Openings Received	Number of Openings Filled
Connecticut	1	1	100	15
*Florida	25	12	19,503	277
Maryland	2	2	12	9
Virginia	1	1	1,095	12
TOTAL	29	16	20,710	313

Comments: As applicant-holding state, Louisiana received 29 orders from four (4) states, representing 20,710 openings. A total of sixteen (16) orders, representing 313 openings were filled in four (4) states. Eleven (11) of the orders, representing 10,279 openings, received from Florida were carried over from 1972. Ten (10) orders from Florida, representing 8,929 openings will be carried over into 1974. The large number of openings received from Florida involves sugar cane planting and harvest and were also extended to other states and regions. For the year 1972, and again in 1973, service by this Agency on the Connecticut order was restricted to 16 and 15 workers respectively, although we were extended 100 openings each year. The order from Virginia for apple harvest represents the only new state requesting Louisiana workers. No orders were received from Kentucky or Michigan though job requests were made.

A total of ten (10) other orders, representing 1,029 openings for apple pickers were also received from Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, but not accepted due to the small number of Louisiana workers available at the time. These orders were transmitted to Louisiana through the Regional Office. It was felt that we would serve the one association better than eleven (11) different growers and/or associations.

* Ten (10) orders from Florida, representing 8,929 openings, will be carried over into 1974.

PART II

ATTACHMENTS

TABLE I

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
ORGANIZATION CHART

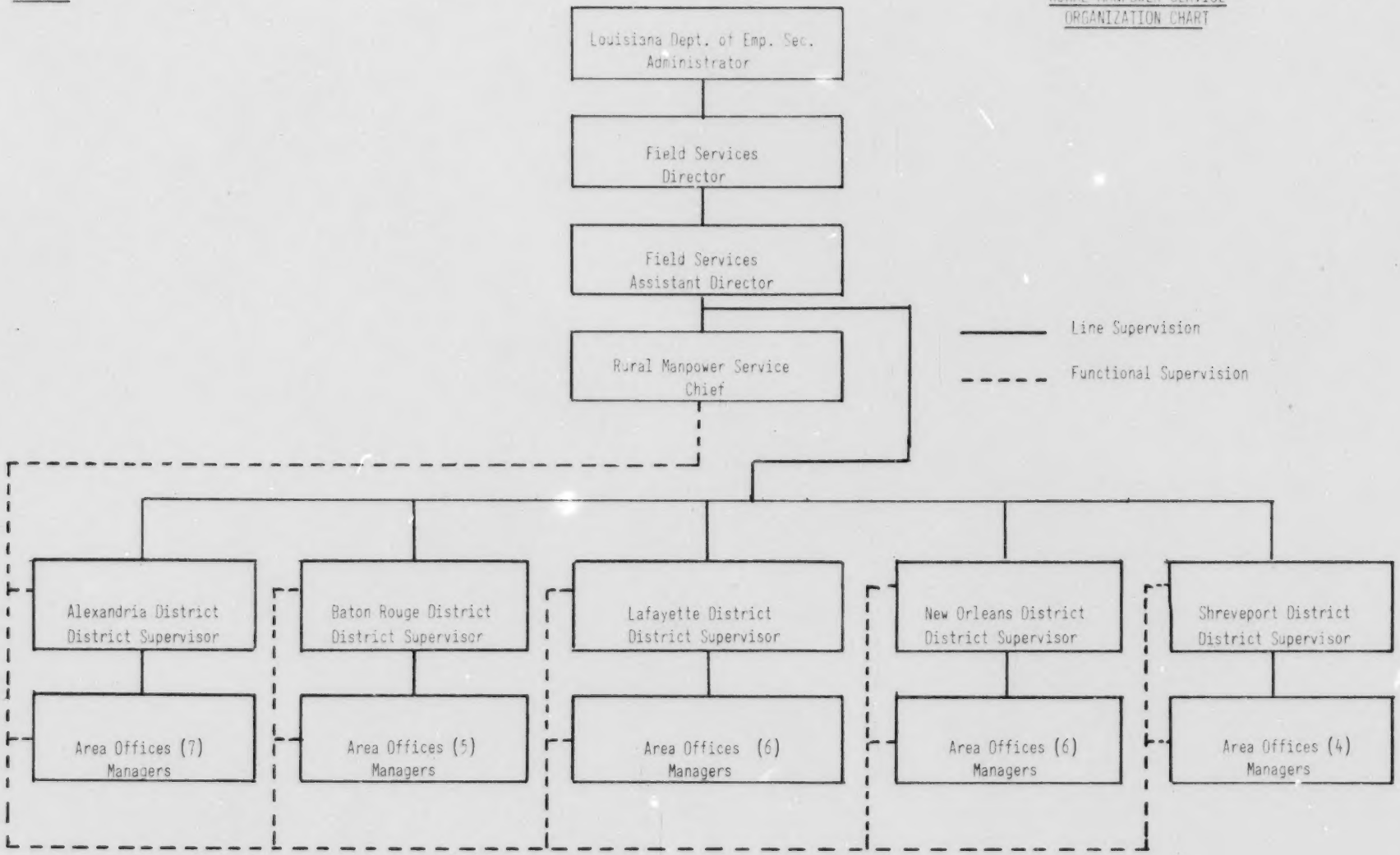


TABLE II

RURAL LABOR FORCE COMPARED

TO TOTAL STATE LABOR FORCE

LOUISIANA - 1973

ITEMS	1973 State Total	1973 Rural Total	Rural As Percent Of State Total
Civilian Labor Force	1,423,000	342,600	24.8%
Unemployment	85,500	27,800	32.5%
Percent of Work Force	6.0	8.1	-
Total Employed	1,337,300	314,800	23.5%
Non-agricultural Wage and Salaried Workers	1,160,500	217,225	18.7%
Manufacturing	182,700	46,925	25.7%
Durable Goods	83,700	19,325	23.1%
Non-durable Goods	99,000	27,575	27.9%
Non-manufacturing	977,800	162,275	16.6%
Mining	52,500	12,375	23.6%
Contract Construction	80,200	17,150	21.4%
Transportation & Public Utilities	96,800	16,075	16.6%
Trade	269,400	45,225	16.8%
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	56,800	6,100	10.7%
Service & Misc.	187,600	24,500	13.1%
Government	234,500	51,050	21.8%

TABLE III

LOUISIANA RURAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS - ANNUAL AVERAGE

1972 - 1973

(PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

	1972	1973
Civilian Work Force	335,800	342,600
Unemployment	27,600	27,800
Percent of Work Force	8.2	8.1
Total Employed	308,200	314,800
Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary Workers	212,650	217,225
Manufacturing	45,925	46,925
Durable Goods	18,925	19,325
Non-Durable Goods	27,000	27,575
Non-Manufacturing	158,850	162,275
Mining	12,125	12,375
Contract Construction	16,800	17,150
Transportation and Public Utilities	15,725	16,075
Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	42,325	45,225
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5,950	6,100
Service and Miscellaneous	24,025	24,500
Government	49,975	51,050
All Other Non-Agricultural Employment	51,150	52,250

TABLE IV

TOTAL ALL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1/

LOUISIANA

1971 - 1973

MONTH	Year 1971	1972	1973
January	48,000	45,000	44,000
February	61,000	61,000	64,000
March	67,000	68,000	67,000
April	75,000	73,000	68,000
May	74,000	81,000	76,000
June	79,000	79,000	81,000
July	71,000	75,000	70,000
August	91,000	82,000	89,000
September	107,000	105,000	114,000
October	106,000	100,000	111,000
November	64,000	66,000	62,000
December	49,000	44,000	47,000
ANNUAL AVERAGE	75,000	73,000	74,000

1/ FARM LABOR - PUBLISHED BY USDA STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

TABLE V

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS & VEGETABLES

FIRST QUARTER - CALENDAR YEAR 1973

CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
JANUARY						
Hot Peppers					225	
Bell Peppers	100	75		250		
Cabbage		200	150		375	150
Strawberry			450	350		
TOTAL	100	275	600	600	600	150
FEBRUARY						
Bell Peppers			75	250		
Cabbage		250	150		175	200
Strawberry			500	300		
Irish Potatoes		25				
TOTAL		275	725	550	175	200
MARCH						
Bell Peppers			75	250		
Cabbage		250	150		175	200
Strawberry			500	300	800	800
Mixed Vegetables		25				
TOTAL		275	725	550	975	1000

TABLE VI

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS & VEGETABLES

SECOND QUARTER - CALENDAR YEAR 1973

CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
APRIL						
Sweet Corn		25				
Bell Pepper	400			250		
Cucumber	100		75			
Cabbage						175
Snap Bean			150		50	
Tomato	25		25			
Mixed Vegetable	25	25				
Sweet Potatoes	150	100	150			
Strawberry			500	500	1100	1100
Hot Peppers	75					
TOTAL	775	150	900	750	1150	1275
MAY						
Sweet Corn		50				
Bell Pepper			275	150	400	
Cucumber	100		200		150	
Cabbage			25		375	150
Okra						
Squash					100	100
Snap Bean			250		1050	300
Tomato			50			
Mixed Vegetable	25	50	50	50	300	50
Strawberry			100	400	600	850
Irish Potato					200	75
Sweet Potato	275	325	275			
Hot Pepper	50	75	50			
TOTAL	450	500	1275	600	3175	1525
JUNE						
Sweet Corn		25		25		25
Bell Pepper			150	50	700	300
Cucumber			100	50	450	275
Cabbage					325	150
Okra			25		25	25
Squash					100	100
Snap Bean			50	50	925	350
Tomato					100	50
Mixed Vegetable		75	75	100	325	325
Sweet Potato	100	300	100	125		
Irish Potato					400	100
Hot Pepper			50	75		
TOTAL	100	400	650	475	3350	1700

TABLE VII

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS & VEGETABLES

THIRD QUARTER - CALENDAR YEAR 1973

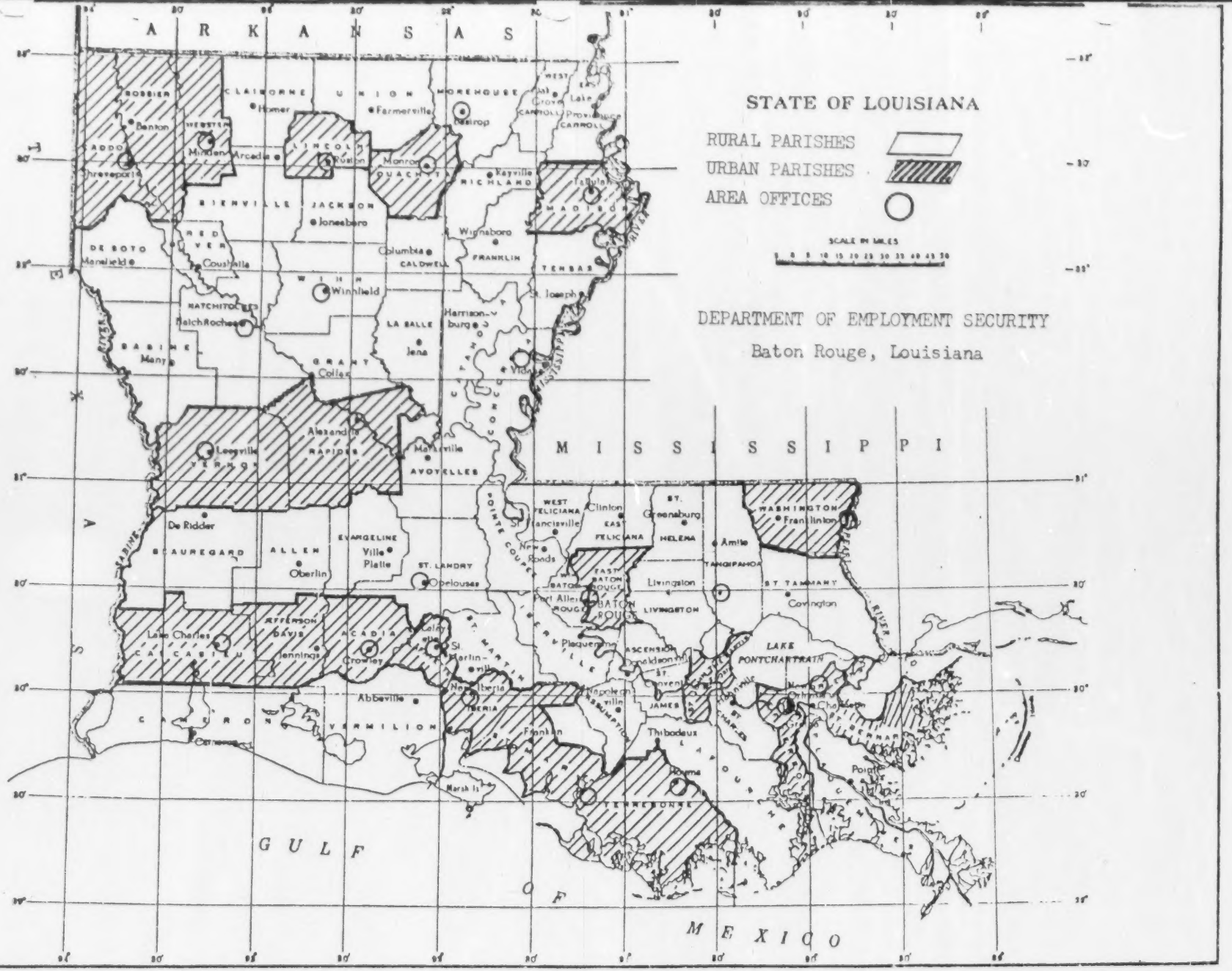
CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
JULY						
Bell Pepper			150	50	600	100
Cucumber			100	50	300	250
Eggplant						50
Okra					25	25
Pea					150	150
Squash					100	0
Snap Bean			50		325	125
Tomato					100	25
Mixed Vegetables			100	100	75	375
Irish Potato						25
Sweet Potato				125	150	175
Hot Pepper			50	25		
TOTAL	-	-	450	350	1,825	1,300
AUGUST						
Eggplant					100	100
Okra					25	25
Pea					250	100
Squash						100
Snap Bean						100
Mixed Vegetables		50	100	100	175	425
Sweet Potato					425	600
Hot Pepper			75	50	200	325
TOTAL		50	175	150	1,175	1,775
SEPTEMBER						
Cucumber					475	
Eggplant					100	
Okra					25	
Pea					100	25
Snap Bean					150	
Mixed Vegetables		75	50	100	25	75
Sweet Potato					575	525
Hot Pepper			25		275	250
TOTAL		75	75	100	1,725	875

TABLE VIII

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS & VEGETABLES

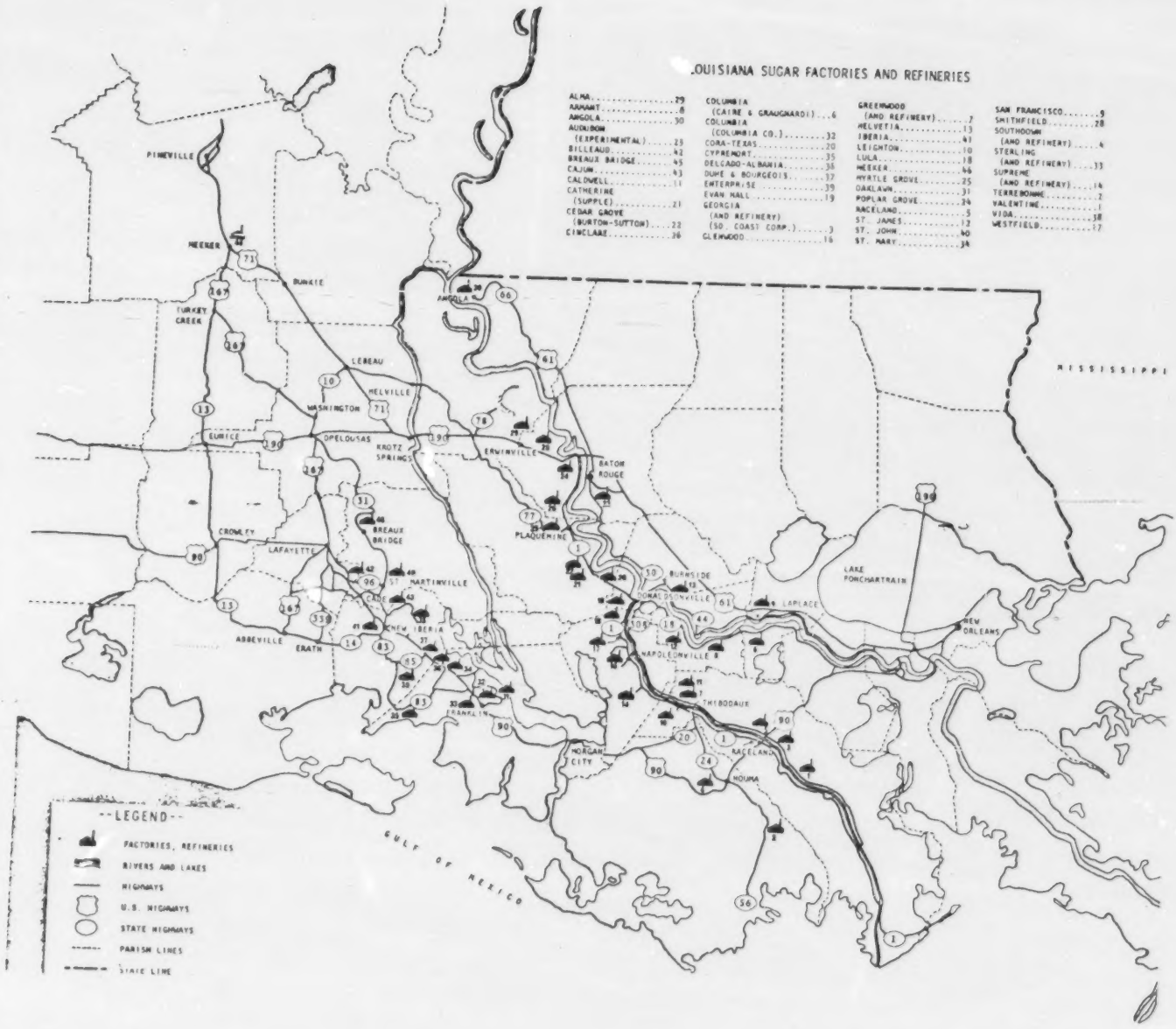
FOURTH QUARTER - CALENDAR YEAR 1973

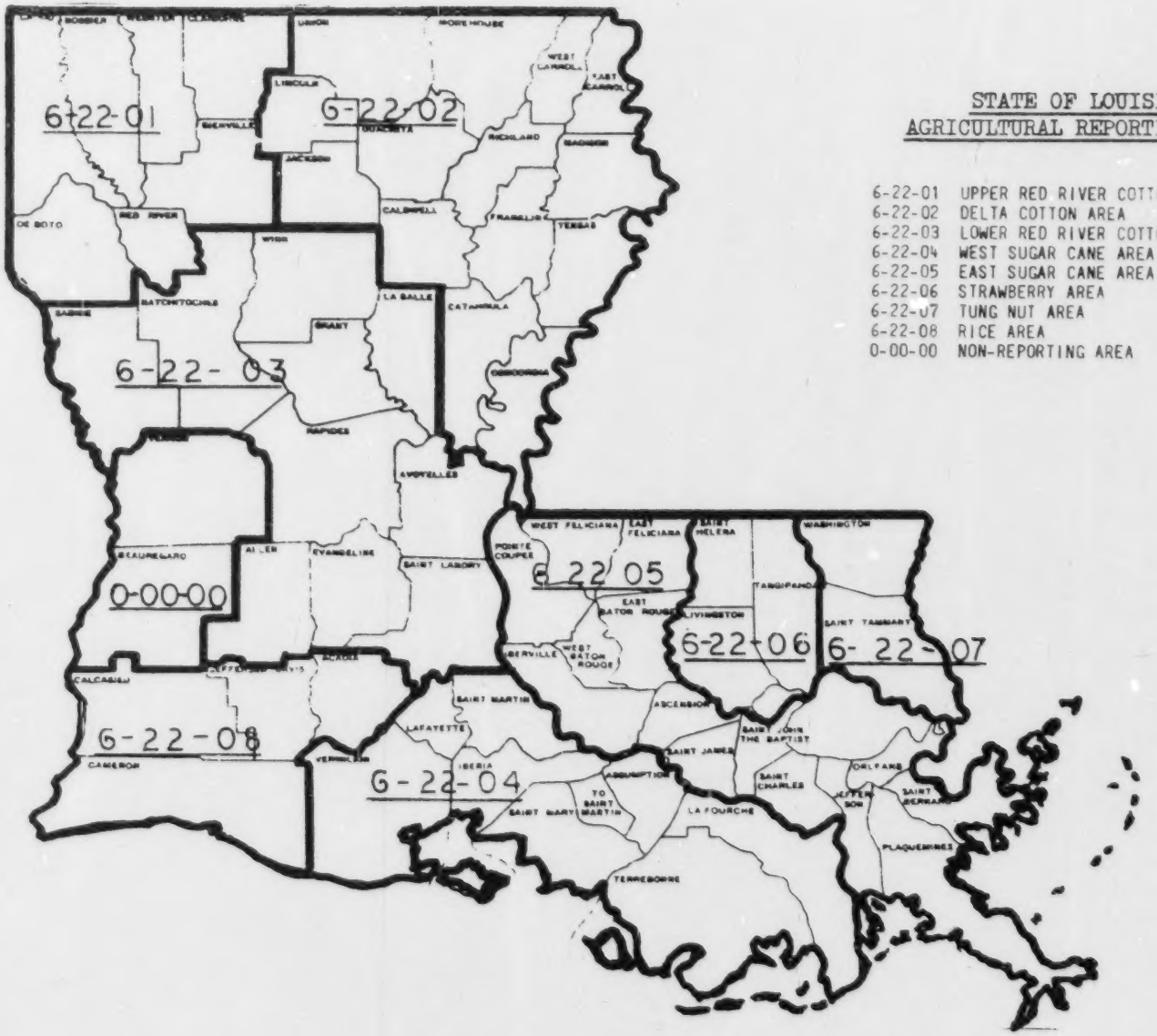
CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
OCTOBER						
Squash						400
Cucumber					500	
Cabbage	50				25	25
Snap Bean					800	450
Mixed Vegetables		25	75		25	75
Sweet Potato					600	625
Hot Pepper					300	250
TOTAL	50	25	75		2,250	1,825
NOVEMBER						
Bell Pepper	150			100		
Cabbage	100				25	25
Snap Bean					800	600
Mixed Vegetables			25	25	25	50
Shallots						25
Squash						300
Sweet Potato					500	475
Hot Pepper					300	300
Strawberry	1000	800				
TOTAL	1250	800	25	125	1650	1775
DECEMBER						
Bell Pepper	150		100	100		
Cabbage					100	100
Mixed Vegetables						25
Strawberry	1000	700				
Hot Peppers					150	125
TOTAL	1150	700	100	100	250	250


STATE OF LOUISIANA
RURAL PARISHES
URBAN PARISHES
AREA OFFICES
SCALE IN MILES
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
GULF OF MEXICO
Shreveport
Minden
Arcadia
Farmerville
Monroe
Rayville
Tallulah
Jonesboro
Winnsboro
Columbia
Winnfield
Coushatta
Natchitoches
Many
Leesville
Alexandria
Marksville
Vidalia
Harrisonburg
St. Joseph
De Ridder
Oberlin
Ville Platte
Opelousas
New Roads
Clinton
Greensburg
Amite
Franklinton
Livingston
Covington
Baton Rouge
Lake Charles
Jennings
Crowley
Abbeville
New Iberia
Plaquemine
Thibodaux
Houma
Franklin
Marsh Is.
Napoleonville
Pontchartrain
Lake
Pointe Coupee
Atchafalaya
Mississippi River
Red River
Sabine River
Pearl River
Bienville
Jackson
Lincoln
Union
Morehouse
Webster
Bossier
Claiborne
Caddo
De Soto
Natchitoches
Grant
La Salle
Caldwell
Franklin
Tensas
Madison
Richland
Ouachita
Monroe
Carroll
West Carroll
Lafayette
Vermilion
Cameron
Calcasieu
Jefferson Davis
Acadia
St. Martin
Iberia
St. Mary
Terrebonne
Lafourche
St. James
Ascension
Iberville
West Feliciana
East Feliciana
Helena
Tangipahoa
St. Tammany
Washington
Evangeline
Allen
Beauregard
St. Landry

LOUISIANA
WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES

- Sawmills
- Southern Pine Plywood
- Pulp-Paper Products
- Millwork, Veneer, Prefab.
- Particle Board, Chip & Stud Mills
- Furniture-Fixtures
- Miscellaneous


LOUISIANA SUGAR FACTORIES AND REFINERIES
ALMA.....29
AMANT.....8
ANGOLA.....30
AUDUBON (EXPERIMENTAL).....25
BELLEAUD.....42
BREAUX BRIDGE.....45
CAJUN.....43
CALDWELL.....11
CATHERINE (SUPPLE).....21
CEDAR GROVE (BURTON-SUTTON).....22
CINCLARE.....26
COLUMBIA (CAIRE & GRAUGNARD).....6
COLUMBIA (COLUMBIA CO.).....32
CORA-TEXAS.....20
CYPREMORT.....35
DELGADO-ALBANIA.....36
DUHE & BOURGEOIS.....37
ENTERPRISE.....39
EVAN HALL.....19
GEORGIA (AND REFINERY) (SO. COAST CORP.).....3
GLENWOOD.....16
GREENWOOD (AND REFINERY).....7
HELVETIA.....13
IBERIA.....41
LEIGHTON.....10
LULA.....18
MEEKER.....46
MYRTLE GROVE.....25
OAKLAWN.....31
POPLAR GROVE.....34
RACELAND.....5
ST. JAMES.....12
ST. JOHN.....40
ST. MARY.....34
SAN FRANCISCO.....9
SMITHFIELD.....28
SOUTHDOWN (AND REFINERY).....4
STERLING (AND REFINERY).....33
SUPREME (AND REFINERY).....14
TERREBONNE.....2
VALENTINE.....1
VIDA.....38
WESTFIELD.....17
PINEVILLE
MEEKER
BUNKIE
TURKEY CREEK
LEBEAU
MELVILLE
WASHINGTON
EUNICE
OPELOUSAS
KROTZ SPRINGS
ERWINVILLE
BATON ROUGE
CROWLEY
LAFAYETTE
BREAUX BRIDGE
PLAQUEMINE
MARTINVILLE
NEW IBERIA
ABBEVILLE
ERATH
FRANKLIN
BURNSIDE
DONALDSONVILLE
LAPLACE
LAKE PONCHARTRAIN
NEW ORLEANS
NAPOLEONVILLE
THIBODAUX
RACELAND
MORGAN CITY
HOUMA
ANGOLA
MISSISSIPPI
GULF OF MEXICO
--LEGEND--
FACTORIES, REFINERIES
RIVERS AND LAKES
HIGHWAYS
U.S. HIGHWAYS
STATE HIGHWAYS
PARISH LINES
STATE LINE



STATE OF LOUISIANA
AGRICULTURAL REPORTING AREAS

6-22-01	UPPER RED RIVER COTTON AREA
6-22-02	DELTA COTTON AREA
6-22-03	LOWER RED RIVER COTTON AREA
6-22-04	WEST SUGAR CANE AREA
6-22-05	EAST SUGAR CANE AREA
6-22-06	STRAWBERRY AREA
6-22-07	TUNG NUT AREA
6-22-08	RICE AREA
0-00-00	NON-REPORTING AREA

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICITY AND OTHER EXHIBITS

Information Service Sent to : Daily Advertiser, Abbeville Meridional, Teche News
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

P. O. Box 3447
Lafayette, La. 70501
(address)

Telephone 233-5420
(number)

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mr. A. J. Dugas, Manager of the Lafayette Area Office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security, which serves the parishes of Lafayette, Vermilion and northern part of St. Martin announced today that the Lafayette Office is endeavoring to expand and improve service to rural residents and employers. Mr. Dugas stated in addition to having representatives visit Abbeville and Breaux Bridge on a scheduled basis to process claims for unemployment insurance benefits, a Rural Manpower Representative will visit Abbeville on Tuesdays and Breaux Bridge on Thursdays to serve employers and individuals in regard to their employment needs. The Rural Manpower Representative will visit with and serve employers in the morning and will be available from 12:30 to 3:30 to area residents desiring to file work applications and obtain available job information. Employers and residents of Vermilion and St. Martin parishes are encouraged to make full use of this added service by contacting the Rural Manpower Representative when he is in their area. On Tuesdays he may be contacted by visiting Vermilion Parish Farm Bureau Office in Abbeville and on Thursdays he may be contacted by visiting the City Hall in Breaux Bridge.

"I'd like to work but I can't find work anywheres". "You can't get anybody to work for you anymore." These are some common expressions which I hear almost every day. I am sure many of you have heard it and some of you have said them. For quite sometimes it has been quite apparent that there was a need for an agency to bring together the person looking for a job and the person looking for someone to hire. I had been concerned because we had no Louisiana Employment Office in St. Martin Parish.

I am very happy to announce that something is being done about this. Mr. James Dupre from the Louisiana Employment Office out of Lafayette is working with employers and persons seeking employment. In those parts of St. Martin Parish from Parks northward including Breaux Bridge, Henderson, Cecilia and Arnaudville area, Mr. Dupre's specific interest is development of rural manpower.

In order to work more effectively Mr. Dupre is in St. Martin Parish every Thursday. He calls on prospective employers during the morning and is at the Breaux Bridge City Hall Courtroom from 12:30 until 3:30 every Thursday afternoon. Persons seeking employment may contact him to register at the City Hall during those hours. Mr. Dupre will also speak to housewives, farmers, or any other employer who is interested in finding workers.

In order to facilitate Mr. Dupre's activities on Thursday afternoons I am making available to him the use of our telephone in our sub-office in the City Hall. If you are looking for a job try Mr. Dupre on Thursday afternoon at the Breaux Bridge City Hall. If you are looking for someone to work for you speak with Mr. Dupre. He will be very happy to find someone for you. The telephone number you can call is 332-2607.

What if you live in the St. Martinville area? The same services are provided residents of St. Martinville, Catahoula, Cypress Island area by the Employment Office in New Iberia. Persons desiring help in finding employment or finding someone to work for them should contact the Louisiana Employment Office in New Iberia.

I would like to encourage employers to use the services of the Employment Office. It is especially important if you are among those who are concerned about people getting food stamps and refusing to work. When a person is offered a job by the Employment Service and he refuses it then he makes himself ineligible for food stamps. It is just this simple - You, Employment Security and the Welfare Department working together can eliminate some of the problems in our parish.

Opelousas
6/11/73

Courier News -

Jobs in Florida harvest offered workers of area

A search for citrus harvest workers to help harvest the Florida Valencia Orange crop this summer has been launched by offices of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security. The need for these workers is urgent, Manager C. A. Gardiner of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security office in Opelousas, said today. He listed the following local areas for intensive recruitment effort: Opelousas, Eunice, Ville Platte. Applications will be taken at the Opelousas office of LDES.

In recruiting of citrus workers each office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security will undertake to meet local labor needs before referring workers to jobs in the Florida citrus harvest, Gardiner explained.

These jobs will last to the end of July or the middle of August this summer. Under recruitment plans, Gardiner said, growers needing workers will pay a piecerate of 45 cents per box of oranges and workers can earn between $25.00 to $50.00 per day depending on their ability and desire to work. Transportation by company bus or commercial bus will be arranged. Transportation expenses to the job are advanced and lodging is provided free of cost to the workers. Meals will be provided at reasonable cost to the worker.

Job applicants, to be acceptable, do not need to have prior experience in picking citrus fruit but must be 18 years of age or over, physicaly able to handle, carry, climb and work from wooden round-runged ladders. The inexperienced will be trained and supervised on the job. For the worker who learns well and works steadily Gardiner noted, the earning potential is substantial. This fact should encourage students, 18 years or older who are out for summer vacation, to apply for these jobs in order to make money for their school expenses this fall, Gardiner explained.

All essential details about the job - the pay, food, housing, transportation and living conditions - will be made available to applicants by the Louisiana Department of Employment Security office personnel. Applicants in the intensive recruitment areas who apply now will have the opportunity to talk with Rural Manpower Service Representatives especially trained to assist them in considering the Florida citrus job.

Information Service
Louisiana Department of Employment Security

RADIO-TELEVISION COPY

STATION WBOX

Bog
(city)

Broadcast Dates Aug 3 - thru Aug 10 Time As Can Length 4 times Daily

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ANNOUNCER: If you are 18 years or older, looking for work, and capable of operating wheel or crawler type tractors or heavy equipment, here's a top-notch chance to earn good money now .... Farm equipment operators are needed in the Florida sugarcane area. Stop by the Bogalusa (city) office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security for full details about the jobs in Florida. Workers accepted will get good pay, free housing and meals at reasonable cost. Don't delay .... visit the nearby office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security to sign up for a Florida job. The Employment Office is located at [illegible] (address) here in Bogalusa (city).

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1973
RMS

RECEIVED JAN 23 1973 LA. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The Ruston Daily Leader Page 1A Friday, January 19, 1973

Employment Office Opens Here

In July of 1972, a temporary office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security was opened in Ruston. Operating from a small mobile unit located on Trenton Street, the office staff has attempted to serve the businesses and citizens of Lincoln and Union Parishes with all the efficiency of the larger permanent offices.

Although job placement was, and still is, the primary reason for the office being opened here, other supportive employment services can be offered in conjunction with the Monroe office of the Employment Service.

The office staff, Supervisor Billy Sullivan and Interviewer Ken Bowman, feel that the temporary unit has been well received by the people of Lincoln and Union Parishes. Of the area employers who have used the placement service, most have found the service to be personal, prompt, efficient, and professional.

Since the operation began last summer, approximately 300 jobs have been filled and 1,500 applications taken. On the surface these figures appear meaningless. However, a bit of quick arithmetic reveals that nearly 50 people per month are placed on jobs by the office; further, approximately on out of every five applicants who visit the unit seeking work are placed.

These placements represent openings for various types of jobs, such as: clerical workers, farm hands, salespersons, manager trainees, truck drivers, maids, waitresses, and many others. Job openings have been placed by insurance firms, construction firms, super markets, department stores, theaters, cab companies, restaurants, trucking lines, factories and plants, and educational institutions, among others.

According to Sullivan, the present weather conditions have greatly curtailed the operation of the office. Fewer and fewer job openings are being placed with them while applicant files continue to grow. He and Bowman urge all area employers, large and small, to take advantage of the free services offered by the Employment Service.

The applicants on file represent a potential source

RECEIVED JAN 23 1973 RMS

JAN 23 1973

The Pointe Coupee Banner Thursday, October 18, 1973

Workers Needed In St. Francisville

A search for workers for employment at the Concrete Mat Plant in St. Francisville, La., has been launched by the Rural Manpower Section of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security. The recruitment effort will be concentrated in the New Roads, Pointe Coupee Area.

The Rural Manpower Service Representative, Mr. Wayne Gaudin will be available on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon at 119 Court Street, New Roads, to discuss these job openings with interested applicants.

Workers applying for these jobs do not have to be experienced in concrete mat work, Mr. Gaudin said, but all persons applying must be in good physical condition and be at least 18 years old. Wages are $1.80 per hour plus time and one half over 40 hours. Workers will normally work five days a week.

There is an urgent need for these workers and interested applicants are urged to contact Mr. Gaudin as soon as possible.

HELP WANTED

MALE

18 and OLDER

FOR

FLORIDA

Citrus Harvest

7 -MONTH WORK CONTRACTS

Piece-rate wages scaled to permit group average earnings of $ 2.10 per hour.

Cost of meals not to exceed $2.55 per day.

Barracks Type Housing at NO COST to Workers.

FREE ROUND TRIP TRANSPORTATION FOR WORKERS WHO WORK ENTIRE CONTRACT PERIOD.

For further information, contact

Rural Manpower Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

HELP WANTED

18 and OLDER

To Harvest

Citrus

in

FLORIDA

Transportation Arranged

Piece-rate wages

GOOD WORKERS CAN EARN
$25.00 to $50.00 PER DAY

Barracks Type Housing

Meals provided at a reasonable price.

For further information, contact

Rural Manpower Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Bator Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 9 Volume XXVI February 27, 1973

STATE SUMMARY

As a result of favorable weather conditions, growers were able to return to the fields and begin preparations for spring planting. Some cotton and soybeans were harvested in the northern sector of the state. The long delayed Irish potato planting got underway in the south and central parts of the state. Prospects for a good strawberry and vegetable crop are favorable at this time. Also, shaving of sugar cane and topdressing of winter pasture were active.

Strawberry Area: The Strawberry Area continues as the most active area of the state. Employment of seasonal workers for the period ending 2-26-73 remained approximately the same as reported for the week ending 2-19-73. However, some shift in employment was noted in individual crops. Winter cabbage harvest decreased from 200 for the week ending 2-19-73 to 150 for the week ending 2-26-73, while spring cabbage planting increased from 75 for the week ending 2-19-73 to 150 for the week ending 2-26-73. Bellpepper and strawberry cultivation remained the same along with general farm work. Some 750 workers were employed in these activities during both periods.

Tung Nut Area: With the advent of favorable weather, harvest of tung nuts increased from 75 in the week ending 2-19-73 to 100 for the week ending 2-26-73. Continued favorable weather would serve to increase demands in this activity during the coming week.

Employment in the Delta Cotton Area, Upper Red River Cotton Area, Lower Red River Cotton Area and the Rice Area is still mostly confined to the regular hired work force. However, some 350 seasonal workers were employed in cotton harvest, pine tree planting and general farm work.

Some activity in sugar cane shaving is being carried out by regular hired workers in the East and West Sugar Cane Areas. Wet fields and light rains continue to hamper large scale operations. However, Irish potato planting began in the Baton Rouge area employing some 25 seasonal workers.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

All points continue to report a surplus of seasonal agricultural workers. Because of this surplus, labor demands in all areas of the state are being met with local labor.

Louisiana is continuing to recruit qualified workers for the Florida sugar cane and citrus harvests. Individuals interested in this type of work are urged to contact their nearest Louisiana Department of Employment Security Office.

RECEIVED FEB 28 1973 RMS

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Bator Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 18 Volume XXVI May 1, 1973

STATE SUMMARY

Field activities have been further delayed by excessive moisture and additional flooding from backwaters. Growers were able to begin land preparation and planting in lighter soils during the early part of the report period. During the week, some 2500 seasonal agricultural workers were employed, or approximately 250 more than employed for the week ending 4-24-73.

Rice seeding continues to drop behind schedule, however, some scattered planting was carried on in the Crowley area utilizing some 25 seasonal workers. An additional 175 seasonal workers were used in the Crowley and Lake Charles areas in preparing land for rice planting. An additional 25 were also engaged in rice flooding.

Because of wet field conditions, continued rains, and flooding the planting of cotton and soybeans has been considerably delayed. Also because of flooding, some intended acreage in cotton and soybean will not be planted. It is anticipated that future demands for seasonal workers will be affected because of reduced acreage as a result of the aforementioned.

Rains and wet fields continue to hamper cultivation activities in sugarcane. However, some 250 seasonal workers were employed in the Houma area during the report period in sugarcane cultivation in well-drained fields.

Rains and excessive soil moisture continue to hamper strawberry yield and quality. During the report period approximately 1000 seasonal workers were employed in strawberry harvest, or some 100 less than reported for the week ending 4-24-73.

Many farmers are in the process of replanting bellpeppers damaged during the past several weeks by rains and wet field conditions. Some 150 seasonal workers were engaged in this activity.

The transplanting of sweet potatoes got underway in the Opelousas area during the week with some 100 workers employed in this activity. Employment in this activity is expected to increase if good weather prevails.

In addition to the above, some 300 seasonal workers were engaged in other areas of the state in general farm work.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

All area offices report a surplus of seasonal agricultural workers. As a result of this surplus, farmers are able to fill all labor demands will local labor.

Over

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
Post Office Box 44094
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB-449

Seasonal agricultural labor demands in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin for the 1973 season have not significantly changed from the 1972 season. Because of the lack of job opportunities, agricultural migrants are urged not to migrate to the aforementioned states unless they have firm job commitments with a specific employer. However, crew leaders, family heads and individual workers without firm job commitments wishing to migrate to the above named states are urged to contact the nearest office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security. The Rural Manpower Representative will be happy to aid migrant workers in their attempts to get a firm commitment with employers in the desired crop activity and area.

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Bator Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 35 Volume XXVI August 27, 1973

STATE SUMMARY

As a result of good weather conditions and the beginning of the hot pepper harvest, employment of seasonal agricultural workers increased from some 3200 during the previous week to some 3700 during the current week.

Sweet potato harvest continues in the Opelousas, Baton Rouge and Alexandria areas with some 575 seasonal agricultural workers employed.

Sugarcane planting is in the early stages and is employing approximately 225 seasonal workers in the Houma area. It is expected that employment of seasonal workers will increase in this activity within the next couple of weeks.

Harvest of summer vegetables continues in the Shreveport and New Iberia areas with some 150 seasonal workers employed. An additional 100 seasonal workers were engaged in planting and cultivating vegetables.

The hot pepper harvest got under way in the Lafayette and New Iberia areas during the week with some 300 seasonal workers employed in this activity. An additional 25 seasonal workers were employed in cultivation.

Cotton and soybean cultivation is in final stages with some 275 seasonal workers still engaged in this activity. Most cotton and soybean fields are in lay-by stage.

As a result of excellent weather conditions, farmers were able to spend the entire week harvesting hay. Approximately 1175 seasonal workers were employed in various haying activities.

The rice harvest is continuing in the southern part of the state with some 250 seasonal workers employed in this activity.

An additional 600 seasonal workers were employed in a variety of general farm jobs such as land clearing, fence mending, land preparation, pecan tree spraying, etc.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Labor supplies remain in surplus throughout most of the state. However, in the sugar cane belt some cut-of-area workers are being recruited for the sugar cane planting.

Louisiana is recruiting workers for in-plant food processing work in Wisconsin and farm equipment operators for Florida sugarcane. Anyone interested in employment in Wisconsin or Florida should contact the nearest office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security.

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Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 38 Volume XXVI September 17, 1973

STATE SUMMARY

Rains and wet fields limited field work in all areas of the state during the past week. Some 925 seasonal agricultural workers were employed harvesting hay, vegetables and hot peppers; cultivating vegetables; planting sugarcane and other general farm jobs.

The 925 seasonal agricultural workers employed during the past week is some 300 below the number employed for the week ending September 7, 1973, and some 3100 below the number employed during the comparable week in 1972.

NEW MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR SUGARCANE LABORERS

The USDA announced that the following minimum wage rates would become effective September 17, 1973 in Louisiana for the 1973 sugarcane harvest and planting season:

	PER HOUR
HARVEST WORK	
Harvester, loader, and transfer loader operators	$2.10
Tractor and truck drivers, harvester bottom blade and hoist operators	2.05
All other workers	1.90
PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION WORK	
Tractor drivers	2.00
All other workers	1.90
PLANTING	
Harvester and loader operator	2.10
Tractor drivers	2.00
All other workers	1.90

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LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Because of limited field work caused by rains and wet field conditions, the state agricultural labor supply is in surplus. All growers are reported filling all seasonal job openings with local labor.

Agricultural workers interested in out-of-state employment should contact the nearest office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security.

-over-

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RECEIVED NOV 7 1973

Bulletin No. 45 Volume XXVI November 5, 1973

STATE SUMMARY

Excellent weather prevailed throughout the state during the past week, and as a result approximately 8300 seasonal agricultural workers were employed. Soil moisture is considered adequate throughout the state with the exception of the southeast, where additional moisture is needed.

Cotton matured rapidly during the week with approximately 75 to 80 percent of the cotton opened. Harvest continues to make good progress with some 25 percent of the cotton harvested. During the week, an estimated 1075 seasonal workers were employed in the cotton harvest.

Harvest of soybeans continues with some 30 percent of the crop harvested. Yields were mixed, with quality generally good. Approximately 775 seasonal workers were employed in soybean harvest during the week.

Rice harvest continued with some 150 seasonal workers employed. Nearly 90 percent of the rice has been harvested in the northern area of the state. In the southern area, harvest is confined mostly to late and stubble rice.

Sweet potato harvest was active during the week with about 475 seasonal workers employed. Approximately 80 percent of all sweet potatoes has been harvested.

Sugarcane harvest continued to accelerate as ideal weather prevailed. Approximately 15 percent of the 1973 crop has been harvested. Mill reports indicate that trash, sucrose and purity contents were normal but yield per acre is not as high as expected. During the week some 2000 seasonal harvest hands were employed. Sugarcane planting continues with some 875 seasonal workers reported in this activity.

Pecan harvest continues with some 500 seasonal workers reported employed. This year's crop appears good with high yield and good quality reported in most areas.

Harvest of winter vegetables was active during the week with some 800 seasonal workers reported in the snapbean, squash, and mixed vegetable harvest.

Strawberry planting began in the Hammond area with some 200 seasonal workers employed.

The hay harvest is nearing completion in most areas of the state. Approximately 725 seasonal workers were reported employed in this activity during the week.

In addition to the above, some 725 seasonal workers were employed in various other agricultural jobs throughout the state.

-over-

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

Iberia Sugarcane Planting Claimed Virtually Finished

NEW IBERIA — Sugarcane planting is virtually completed and sugar grinding is off to a good start in Iberia Parish, according to County Agent Dr. Charles Miller.

Growers took advantage of weather conditions during the past two weeks to complete planting o[illegible] delayed ir rainfall.

As grin the third many gr somewhat were earli ers are re averaging acre.

Miller e est stubbl cane is r Yields sh erabley i harvesting cane field.

In 1972, 48,406 which pro 27.4 net year, cane 50,580, bu point to l than in 1 however, close to t duced last

Early s around th the 1973 L smaller th

acre. Bad weather and a cutoff of natural gas caused the abandonment of more than 10,000 acres last year.

To date, Iberia mills have processed 233,999 gross tons of sugarcane or 17 per cent of the anticipated crop. The four Iberia mills, Cajun Co-op, En-

New Strawberry Variety Set for Official Release

One research project bearing fruit for consumers is being completed this year with the official release of a new strawberry variety developed by Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station scientists.

[illegible] variety, Tangi, has

D. W. Newsom, head of the University Department of Horticulture; J. E. Love and R. J. Constantin of the Department of Horticulture; W. F. Wilson Jr., superintendent of the Fruit and Truck Experiment Station; and L. C. Taylor of the North Louis-

Inflation Hits Soybean Tillers

Louisiana soybean farmers are le[illegible] way what to marketi terest rate costs and said Dr. B marketing the LSU C sion Servic

Exporter mills and have all b counts and gins to t

quirement, a money dis[illegible]ssed. Unfortu[illegible]rs have no say [illegible] the setting of standards or discounts as[illegible]t meeting their rements.

[illegible]ore confusing, t this moment nt quality scale now being used a to purchase m farmers.

beans in advance for $8 per bushel, this discount would work out to approximately 16 cents per each 1 per cent of moisture in excess of 13 per cent, he said. In such a case, the farmer would be even better off this year than las[illegible] excess per bu[illegible] twice a cess in bean, G

The h farmers year's

moisture over a bushel of 13 per cent moisture soybeans.

"Thus, the real controversy between farmers and soybean buyers is not only the price of moisture (water), but who takes care [illegible]oss in weight when [illegible] of 16 per cent soybean is dried [illegible]3 per cent.

standard 60-pound [illegible] 16 per cent mois[illegible]ybeans at $8 per [illegible]equals about 10.33 [illegible]r pound. This two [illegible]tenth pound of ex-

Cotton Stalk Kill Will Help Control Weevil

A special reason for Louisiana cotton farmers to destroy their cotton stalks immediately after completion of harvest is to [illegible]

November Is Strawberry Planting Time

November is strawberry planting time in Louisiana. [illegible]

Farm & Garden News

per bushel, [illegible] harvest. This al[illegible]nt sales deduct 1 Soybeans, like most all percentage point of the con[illegible]

Lack of Rainfall Speeds Field Work

With little to no interruptions from rain last week, Louisiana farmers were able to work in the fields an average of 6.4 [illegible]r cent from the

now opened. Harvesting made good progress. Almost one-fourth of the crop has been harvested to date compared with 55 per cent example, 3,000 bushels (190,000 pounds of soy-

Chemical Weed Control Urged for Strawberries

The increased shortage nd high cost of hand labor r hoeing strawberries has [illegible]any growers [illegible]

crop.

Many growers who have used these chemicals have [illegible]satisfied because

tially dangerous, he said so

Deductions

[illegible]t every... coun[illegible] in[illegible] Remove [illegible]1 oil the plast [illegible]ing, approxin [illegible]istu long in [illegible]2 – plants [illegible] planted. three we planting.

"Make plastic b chanical "A mec be made triangula bar blad on a 10- wheel. Tl be mou mounting [illegible]tractor [illegible]

Black Plastic Mulch Said Ideal Sterilant

The use of black plastic mulch in strawberries provides an ideal opportunity for treating soil with sterilants, a practice used by many growers.

Soil sterilization is effective for the control of soil fungi and bacteria, soil insects, nematodes and most weeds and grasses, said Dr. B. W. Wascom, horticulturist with the LSU Cooperative Extension Service. Growers using this practice have reported increased [illegible]

laid, Wascom said. These two chemicals are liquids under pressure and must be applied with equipment designed for this purpose.

"Custom applicators are available in the strawberry growing area," he said.

"The chemical selected should be applied to a depth of approximately 6 to 8 inches on shaped beds when the plastic is laid.

"For best results, leave the soil sterilant under the plastic for at least 48 hours.

Field Work Progresses Across State

Field work was possible an average of 5.5 days across the state last week, said the Louisiana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Th[illegible] were l plantin permit needed for pr tion, a tinued [illegible]

Plant[illegible] ued to make good progress, with a little over 90 per cent of the crop seeded. Most plantings are up to a

Feedlot Tour Set Nov. 15, 16 in Tex. By Beef Council

A feedlot tour sponsored by the Southern Beef Council will be held Nov. 15-16 in Amarillo, Tex.

The tour is open to anyone in the Southern states interested in a close inspection of the plains cattle feeding industry, McFatter said. Feedlots such as those on the tour are main market outlets for Louisiana growers.

To be made in cha[illegible]tered [illegible]ude a [illegible]lots, a [illegible]l and [illegible]se ond [illegible]n-and- [illegible]ot op-

Strawberries Success Depends on Site Choice

The success of a straw[illegible]berry planting can be [illegible]by site [illegible]trol.

[illegible]pared in [illegible]spaced [illegible]apart are

Before planting, old crop residue should be well de[illegible]

[illegible]going

L. S. [illegible] Beef Council, Texas A&M University College of Agriculture, College Station, Texas, 77843.